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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

West Uses 'Soviet Threat' as Cover To Boost Arms Race AA 1
[Komlev in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 21 Sep]
Soviet Delegation Arrives in Vienna for MBFR Talks AA 2
TASS Disputes Soviet Superiority in Middle-Range Weapons AA 3
[Samarintsev]
PRAVDA Reports Continuing Senate Hearings on SALT II AA 4
[PRAVDA 24 Sep]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Rotmistrov: USSR Has Tanks in E. Europe 'Purely for Defense' BB 1
[IZVESTIYA 9 Sep]
Western CP's Called On To Resist ' leological Diversions' BB 1
[Belgrade TANJUG]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Further on United Nations General Assembly Session CC 1
Gromyko's Letter on Hegemonism CC 1
Kulik Commentary CC 2
Stepanov on Kampuchean Representation CC 3
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 20 Sep]
More on Gromyko Meetings With Foreign Ministers CC 4
Meeting With Yazdi CC 4
Meeting With Malfatti CC 4
Meeting With Wojtaszek CC 5
UNESCO Expert on Fight Against 'Informational Imperialism' CC 5
[Kashlev in PRAVDA 3 Sep]
Western Press Blames USSR for 'Gold Rush' CC 7
[Banenko]
IBRD Report on Developing States' Economic Ills Cited CC 8

UNITED STATES & CANADA

IZVESTIYA's Sturua Cites U.S. Concern Over 'Insane' MX Plan A 1
[20 Sep]

CHINA

Soviet-Chinese Talks Open in Moscow B 1
AFP Report on Deng's Pessimism Toward Talks Cited B 1
PRC Charge D'Affaires Attends Moscow Art Exhibit B 1
XINHUA Statistics on Economy, Population Cited B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan, USSR Hold Economic Cooperation Talks C 1
Conferences in Moscow [KYODO] C 1
Kosygin Receives Japanese Delegation C 1
Discussion Between Kosygin, Nagano C 2
Japan Still Not Displaying 'Political Realism' On Ties With USSR C 3
[Vdovin in PRAVDA 19 Sep]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Vietnamese Foreign Ministry Statement Cited E 1
Potential for Increased USSR-Indonesia Ties Noted E 1
[Kalinin in PRAVDA 10 Sep]
PRAVDA Cites Magazine on U.S. Use of Kwajalein Atoll E 2
[Shalkin, 22 Sep]

EASTERN EUROPE

FRG Paper Reports Brezhnev to Arrive in GDR 4 Oct F 1
[FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE 27 Sep]
Kulikov Attends Bulgarian Embassy Reception in Moscow F 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Sep]
Zhivkov Receives USSR Science, Technology Aide F 1
[PRAVDA 16 Sep]
Bulgarian Leaders Thank Brezhnev, Kosygin for Greetings F 1
[PRAVDA 22 Sep]
Lesechko Receives Polish Transport Minister F 2
[PRAVDA 22 Sep]
USSR, GDR Sign New Treaty on Legal Aid F 3
Kosygin Sends Yugoslav Premier Condolences on Rail Accident F 3
Hungarian Party Delegation Ends Visit to USSR F 3
[PRAVDA 16 Sep]

WESTERN EUROPE

French Ties with East Europe 'Strengthen Detente Process' G 1
[Krivopalov in IZVESTIYA 20 Sep]
Demichev Receives French Culture Minister G 2
[PRAVDA 21 Sep]
Ponomarev Meets with British CP Delegation G 2
Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union, USSR Sign Protocol G 2
[PRAVDA 19 Sep]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

U.S. Buildup in Sinai Noted After UNEF Mandate Expiration H 1
[Glukhov in PRAVDA 23 Sep]
Two Israeli, Four Syrian Planes Reported Lost in Dogfight H 1
Gromyko, Vance UN Statements on Middle East Compared H 2
End of Iranian Naval Maneuvers in Persian Gulf Noted H 2
Iran To Develop Economic Ties With USSR H 3
Khomeyni Says Islamic Republic's Opponents Will Be 'Destroyed' H 3
[TRUD 21 Sep]
Iran Expels WALL STREET JOURNAL Correspondent H 3
'Unstable Situation' Causing Exodus of Iranian Educated H 3
[Filippov in PRAVDA 24 Sep]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

New Central African President 'Reactionary,' 'Puppet' J 1
New Angolan Leader Cited on Loyalty to Socialism J 1
[PRAVDA 23 Sep]
PRAVDA Cites Mozambique's Machel on Marxism-Leninism [20 Sep] J 2
Ethiopia's Feleke Quoted on Ties with USSR J 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Brezhnev, Brazilian President Exchange Greetings K 1
U.S., El Salvador Slandering Nicaraguan Government [Gan] K 1
Cuban 'Specialists' Working in 28 Foreign Countries K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Shcherbitskiy Addresses Ukrainian CP Meeting R 1
Brezhnev Arrives in Moscow From Dneprodzerzhinsk R 1
[PRAVDA 23 Sep]
Article Refutes Letters From 'Indignant' Readers on Religion R 1
[Maslov in SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 12 Sep]
Grishin Attends Meeting on Propaganda in Moscow R 2
Kazakh Official Granted Sabbatical; Replacement Named R 2
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 11 Sep]
Briefs: Complying With Brezhnev's Advice R 2

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

TANJUG Cites Chernenko's Criticism of 'Consumerism' S 1
[TANJUG]
Tallinn Gorkom Plenum Discusses City's Economic Performance S 1
[SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 31 Aug]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA: Grain Crops Harvested on 110 Million Hectares T 1
Report on Grain Harvest T 1
Radio Reports Agricultural Developments for 26 Sep T 1
Harvesting Progress Summed Up through Mid-September T 2
[Osychkin in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 20 Sep]

IZVESTIYA Calls for Greater Urgency in Crop Harvesting T 4
[Pavlov, 20 Sep]
PRAVDA Reports Progress in Fodder Procurement T 5
Kustanayskaya Oblast Grain Harvest Passes Million-Ton Mark T 5
[PRAVDA 21 Sep]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Swedish Institute Records Soviet Underground Explosion U 1
[REUTER]
Scientist Discusses Solar Observation Mission of Vertical-8 U 1
[Pelikhov]
Cosmos-1129 To Test Biological Effects of Space Conditions U 2
[Kuznetsova]

WEST USES 'SOVIET THREAT' AS COVER TO BOOST ARMS RACE

LD261105 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Vladimir Komlev "International Review": "Myths and Facts"]

[Text] The talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe resume in Vienna next week. This will be the 19th meeting. Despite existing preconditions, the 18 previous rounds of the Vienna talks have not lead to the achievement of accords, and the Vienna talks have been marking time now for almost 6 years.

The reason for this is becoming increasingly obvious to all objective observers with every passing day: Certain circles in the West are doing everything possible to prevent progress at the Vienna talks, as well as the solution of the disarmament problem as a whole. Clamorous allegations that the blame for this lies with...the Warsaw Pact countries and their "excessive" efforts in the military field are used as a cover for these disreputable efforts.

Not a day passes without some voice in the press, radio or television in the NATO countries warning about the "Soviet threat" allegedly hanging over the Western world. One recent fabrication of this type alleged that the USSR is deploying some kind of new missile on GDR territory. A considerable contribution to the spread of this fairy-tale was made by official Washington. At one of his news conferences the White House press spokesman voiced "concern" in connection with this "Soviet program aimed against the U.S. NATO allies" and urged an accelerated increase in Atlantic arsensal as a response to this "threat."

It is a well-tried trick. The fabrications about "Moscow militarism" parrotted at full volume by Atlantic propaganda are utilized by reactionary political circles linked with the military-industrial complex to provide ideological camouflage for practical steps in further developing the arms race by the West. The "Soviet threat" myth plays the role of a kind of lubricant insuring the smooth functioning of the gigantic machine for generating superprofits, which is what the military industry is to the monopolies. This is openly stated in the West by many experts and serious political and state figures. Thus, D. Mitchum, the ECONOMIST magazine's eminent specialist on military questions, notes that there is a tendency in Western countries to "depict the adversary as a giant to get the requested military budget for next year approved."

An apt remark. Life testifies that, as a rule, the "Soviet threat" propaganda campaign reaches its peak during discussion by Western parliaments of proposals for increasing military appropriations or in the course of the preparation by NATO of new decisions to build up military preparations. This is also the case at this time, when certain U.S. circles are actively pushing plans for the deployment of new types of American nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

With every passing year NATO increases appropriations for military purpises and spurs on the arms race, which has been intensifying for 30 years and has now become a real threat to peace. The dynamics of the growth of NATO military expenditure is as follows. Whereas in 1949, when the bloc was formed, total expenditure by its members totaled $18.4 billion, by 1968 it was approaching $104 billion and by 1977 was in excess of $165 billion.

The United States is particularly active in building up military expenditure--from $13.5 billion in 1949 to almost $130 billion in 1978. For 1980 the U.S. Congress has approved a budget under which the Pentagon receives $136.6 billion. [paragraph continues]

On 28 September U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown presented the Senate Foreign Relations Committee with a review of the U.S. military budget for fiscal 1980. Despite the principles of parity and undiminished security of the sides agreed between the USSR and the United States, he advocated the stepping up of the arms race. In particular, he supported an administration proposal to increase the Pentagon's budget--already an all-time record for the United States--by 3 percent a year.

Not content with its own efforts, the United States is mobilizing its NATO allies to spur on the arms race, using to this end the machinery of the bloc and its political dominance therein. During the lifetime of the North Atlantic pact the West European NATO countries' military expenditure has increased 13 times.

The NATO Council session held in May 1978 adopted a new long-term arms buildup and modernization program. It provides for measures aimed at raising the combat readiness of the NATO Armed Forces, including air and naval forces, the modernization of nuclear weapons, the joint production of new weapons systems and an increase in the numerical strength of trained reserves. It is planned to quintuple the capacity of the U.S.-West European "Air bridge." The number of American troops on the European Continent can be doubled and the number of aircraft trebled within the space of two weeks. If necessary the United States will be able to move an additional 150,000 soldiers and 60 air squadrons into Europe. By 1983 the completion of the stockpiling of arms and supplies for these American divisions in Western Europe, in the event their being moved from across the ocean, is planned. In the last 2-3 years the number of U.S. troops in Europe has increase by 35,000.

A simple list of what the NATO command intends to do in the eighties and nineties testifies to the development of military building on a totally unjustified scale--military building which is manifestly at variance with the interests of deepening the detente process and insuring universal peace and security.

Assessing the Pentagon's actions, well-known American Academic G. Kistiakowsky notes that current U.S. programs for modernizing the armed forces are "provocative in nature vis-a-vis the Soviet Union." They essentially conceal a desire on the part of certain circles to create the material basis for pursuing a "position of strength" policy. Stress is being laid on achieving military-technical superiority by developing more and more new arms systems. Hopes have been pinned first on multiple warheads, then on cruise missiles, then on the neutron bomb. Recently there has been talk of plans to create and deploy on West European territory new medium-range nuclear missiles targeted on the territory of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries.

This activity, which poses a danger to the cause of peace, is essentially aimed at changing the current approximately equal correlation of forces in imperialism's favor by building up the arms race and intensifying NATO's military potential. As a cover a racket is being kicked up about the "Soviet threat." Of course the Soviet Union is improving its armed forces, however, as L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has stressed: "The framework of Soviet military building is determined by the limits of essential defense." The Soviet Union's real intentions are clearly spelled out in official party and state documents and the USSR Constitution. They clearly indicate that peace and socialism are indivisible.

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN VIENNA FOR MBFR TALKS

LD261052 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0717 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, 26 September, (TASS)--A Soviet delegation arrived in Vienna today to take part in the 19th round of the Vienna talks on mutual reductions in armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The delegation is headed by Ambassador Nikolay Tarasov.

TASS DISPUTES SOVIET SUPERIORITY IN MIDDLE-RANGE WEAPONS

LD261532 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 26, TASS--TASS analyst Nikolay Samarintsev writes: Today's latest, so-to-say, most fashionable variation of the hackneyed "Soviet war menace" tune, repeated by Atlantic propaganda-mongers a hundred times over each day, are the Soviet middle-range weapon systems. NATO, you see, cannot oppose them by anything equal.

All these talks about Soviet "superiority" in middle-range weapons are merely a propaganda backing of the plan to deploy in the FRG and some other West-European NATO countries about 600 new U.S. middle-range missiles, capable of striking at targets within the territory of the Soviet Union.

Contours of global equilibrium between the great powers began to take shape already in the first half of the sixties. The Pentagon and the NATO top military echelons exerted steady efforts to build up the nuclear-missile potential of the Atlantic alliance in Europe, giving particular attention precisely to middle-range weapons--the so-called advance--based systems on the continent, directly threatening the Soviet Union.

They regarded these systems as a means of preventing the establishment of a balance of forces, and later, when this balance materialized contrary to their will, as a lever to undermine it.

As a result, the West deployed broadly "in the European theatre" in the early seventies the "Eurostrategic class" weapons, including carrier-based aircraft, U.S. squadrons of medium-range bombers deployed in Britain, and U.S. atomic submarines armed with Polaris missiles, specially attached to NATO, let alone the national nuclear potentials of Paris and London, which are "Eurostrategic" by their very nature.

Yet during the SALT-I negotiations the Soviet Union offered the United States to include the medium range systems of both sides, deployed on the European Continent, in the agenda of the talks, but received a negative reply. Only after that, responding to action by counter-action, as on all the other stages of the arms race imposed upon us by the West, the USSR was compelled to start strengthening the medium-range weapon component of its defense potential, subjecting it to defininte qualitative modernization.

This allowed to strengthen the equilibrium in Europe, which is an inalienable component of global parity. Proceeding from the existence of this parity, the Soviet Union even agreed to the known unequality contained for it in the SALT-II treaty. Indeed, we do not have any weapon systems on the American Continent capable of striking at targets within the territory of the United States and free of all control.

On the basis of the existing parity the Soviet Union is prepared to start immediately negotiations on the reduction of the level of confrontation, given the observance of the principle of equality and equal security. This is borne out by the Soviet proposals in the sphere of military detente, including its readiness to include in the disarmaments negotiations the component parts of the military potentials of one side, which are disturbing for the other.

The West has so far left unanswered all these Soviet proposals and is now completing the elaboration of the above-mentioned plan to deploy new missiles in "NATO's European sphere", a plan which is to be approved at the December NATO session this year.

As to the Americans, who "elaborated" on this plan for more than four years now, this is one more attempt to tilt in their favour the existing balance of forces, and, what is more, at the expense of the Europeans and to the detriment of their security. But why are these designs being backed by the cabinets of the NATO European states, particularly the Government of the FRG, where it is planned to deploy the lion's share of the new weapons?

Some West-German experts claim that this, you see, is a method to patch up the torn up U.S. umbrella of nuclear guarantees to Europe. But it is clear to every sober-minded observer that by planning to deploy medium-range nuclear weapons in the FRG the Americans are turning it into a "cover target" in the event of a conflict. This makes the U.S. nuclear guarantees an empty sound. Or, maybe, some influential forces in Bonn believe that this NATO plan is a convenient way to turn the FRG into a great military power no longer bridled by any arms bans, imposed upon her within NATO by the Paris agreements of 1954?

Dangerous dreams, indeed!

Action engenders counteraction. There are two ways--negotiations on reducing the level of confrontation on the basis of the existing parity in conditions of equilibrium and equal security, or a new round of the nuclear-missile arms race, provoked by the United States and NATO. There is no third way. It is now up to the West.

PRAVDA REPORTS CONTINUING SENATE HEARINGS ON SALT II

LD261413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Discussion Continues"]

[Text] Washington, 23 September--The discussion of the Soviet-U.S. strategic offensive arms limitation treaty (SALT II) is continuing in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. At the committee's latest session, on behalf of the "Congressmen for Peace Based on Law" [Chleny Kongressa za Mir na Osnove Zakona], D. Pease, J. Seiberling and P. Simon came out in support of this document and in favor of its ratification by the U.S. Senate. The statement they submitted stresses that the SALT II treaty is aimed at establishing arms control and accords with U.S. national interests. Without this treaty, the congressmen point out, the USSR and the United States would lose important threads of mutual understanding.

The congressmen expressed opposition to the attempts by certain circles to "link" the SALT II treaty's ratification with a pledge by the administration to make a considerable annual increase to the Pentagon budget. The statement stresses that this buildup of military appropriations is "unacceptable to the country" since it will not strengthen but, on the contrary, jeopardize U.S. national security.

The adoption by the Detroit (Michigan) and Gary (Indiana) city councils of special resolutions calling for the document's immediate ratification attests to the U.S. public's growing support for the SALT II treaty. The resolutions point out in particular that over 75 percent of Americans support the treaty.

At the same time the opponents of detente and the curbing of the arms race are continuing to intensify their efforts aimed at thwarting the ratification of SALT II. F. Ikle, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Congressman H. Fish, and several others attacked the treaty at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

ROTMISTROV: USSR HAS TANKS IN E. EUROPE 'PURELY FOR DEFENSE'

LD131319 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 September 1979 Morning Edition publishes on pages 1 and 3 under the rubric "9 September Is Tank Troops Day" a 1,600-word article by Chief Marshal of Tank Troops P. Rotmistrov, under the heading "Loyal Sons of the Fatherland." The article outlines the development of the Soviet tank forces over the years, and includes the following passage:

"The Western mass information organs have recently launched a fierce propaganda campaign, frightening ordinary people with the 'Soviet military threat.' This campaign is in pursuit of the clearly selfish aims of the military-industrial complex and aggressive circles in NATO and the United States--to extract from their parliaments additional appropriations for the arms race. In this connection a great deal is written about Soviet tanks in Eastern Europe. It must be said that this is a lying propaganda campaign. Our armed forces are not aggressively oriented but have the aim of insuring the reliable defense of socialist gains and the territorial integrity of the Soviet state and our allies. Therefore there is no reason to speak of any military threat, still less from the tank troops in particular. We maintain in Eastern Europe the quantity of tanks which we need purely for defense purposes."

WESTERN CP'S CALLED ON TO RESIST 'IDEOLOGICAL DIVERSIONS'

LD251320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1159 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Professor Vadim Zagladin, one of the leading Soviet theoreticians in the area of social sciences and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, has entered into a polemic with the advocates "of the new ideological strategy of U.S. imperialism toward the communist movement in Western Europe." He claims that the attacks by bourgeois ideologists on mutual relations "between the communist parties and the CPSU" have been intensified and that in so doing elements of "cold war propaganda" are used.

Zagladin describes as "utterly false" the claim that the CPSU imposed principles of internationalism on these parties and that at the same time--when it so required--it abandoned them in order to improve its relations with bourgeois states. The Soviet theoretician also denied the thesis that the CPSU "is no longer interested" in the success of the communist parties in the West because they could abandon "the pro-Soviet orientation." The Soviet Union is interested, stresses Zagladin, in the development of solidarity with all the forces which want progressive development and in so doing--he says--it does not count on "any benefits from such solidarity."

According to the Soviet theoretician the strategy of U.S. imperialism in relation to the communist movement in Western Europe is manifested in "ideological diversions" whose aim it is to undermine the communist movement. Writing on these matters in the latest issue of the magazine VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS Zagladin puts forward the view that recently the communist parties in the West have been trying to resist these attempts and to "make the mass anti-imperialist movement more active." In this connection he calls for a resolute answer to the "ideological diversions" of imperialism and its followers and for struggle against "all forms of opportunism and revisionism," without making it clear whom and what he means by these tendencies in the communist movement.

FURTHER ON UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Gromyko's Letter on Hegemonism

LD261632 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

["Andrey Gromyko's Letter to U.N. Secretary General"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York September 26, TASS--The USSR foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko has sent a letter to the United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim requesting to include in the agenda of the 34th session of the United Nations General Assembly as an important and urgent item the question "on the inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations".

The letter says:

Esteemed Mr. Secretary General.

The Soviet Union proposes to include in the agenda of the 34th Session of the United Nations General Assembly as an important and urgent item the question "on the inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations". In making this proposal it proceeds from the following.

Owing to the efforts of peaceloving states it has proved possible in recent years to achieve a substantial lessening of international tension, an improvement of the political climate in the world and thereby to lessen the danger of outbreak of a new world war.

This was facilitated in many ways by the successful holding of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, by the conclusion of a number of multilateral and bilateral treaties and agreements on the limitation of the arms race, including the strategic arms race, by the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of important decisions on questions of disarmament and strengthening international peace and security.

All this creates preconditions for consolidating and deepening the relaxation of tension, for strengthening the mainstays of universal peace. But the realisation of these preconditions requires a further intensification of efforts to overcome the resistance of forces trying to reverse the development of international relations.

The Soviet Union holds that in contemporary conditions elimination from the practice of international relations of any manifestations of the policy of hegemonism, that is of the desire of some states to dominate other states and peoples, becomes one of the most important directions of the struggle for detente and peace in contemporary conditions. The policy of hegemonism leads to the creation of seats of tension and destabilises the international situation. It is especially dangerous when the mass media is placed at its service. For this reason the task of safeguarding mankind from the threat brought by the policy of hegemonism now acquires special importance and urgency.

The Soviet Union believes that the United Nations Organisation, that is called upon to ensure the safeguarding of international peace and security, emphasise its incompatibility with the main principles of the United Nations Charter, with the task of preserving peace and strengthening international security. A constructive study of this question and the adoption of a decision on it, that would lead to a renunciation by states of the policy of hegemonism, would undoubtedly facilitate a further improvement of the international climate, a strengthening of the mainstays of universal peace.

I ask you, Mr. Secretary General, to study this letter as an explanatory note provided for by Rule 20 of the Rules of Procedure of the United Nations General Assembly, and distribute it as an official document of the United National General Assembly.

Supplemented to the letter is a draft resolution of the United Nations General Assembly "On the Inadmissibility of the Policy of Hegemonism in International Relations".

Draft Resolution on the Inadmissibility of the Policy of Hegemonism in International Relations:

The General Assembly,

Regarding utmost assistance to positive changes in the cause of lessening international tension and the strengthening of peace as the most important task of the United Nations Organisation at the present stage of development of international relations,

Expressing conviction that the interests of continuing and deepening the process of normalising and developing relations between states require strict observance by all states of the principles on which the United Nations Organisation is founded,

Noting that the policy of hegemonism, that is the desire of some states to dominate other states and peoples, rudely contradicts the said principles, and first of all the principle of the sovereign equality of states,

Reminding that the policy of hegemonism has invariably resulted in wars that brought infinite sufferings to mankind,

Reminding further that manifestations of the policy of hegemonism lead to the creation of seats of tension, cause complications in relations between states and destabilise the international situation,

1. Resolutely condemns the policy of hegemonism, whatever the form of its manifestation, as being incompatible with the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter, with the task of preserving peace and strengthening international security,

2. Declares on behalf of the peoples of the United Nations that states or groups of states shall under no circumstances and for no motives ever claim hegemony in international affairs, nor shall they strive for a dominating position either in the world as a whole, or in one or another region thereof.

Kulik Commentary

LD261634 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 26, TASS--TASS political analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

The Soviet proposal to include in the agenda of the 34th Session of the United Nations General Assembly the important question "On the impermissibility of hegemonism in international relations" has evoked much interest in the whole world. Commenting on the speech at the session by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, many foreign newspapers rightly note that this proposal is one of the most important Soviet initiatives, that it is a long ripe and topical proposal.

From the very first days of its existence the Soviet state consistently comes out against somebody becoming a hegemon and somebody obeying his will. The main principles of Soviet foreign policy--peaceful coexistence, non-interference in internal affairs, striving for equal cooperation--are incompatible with hegemonism.

To the policy of diktat and pressure the Soviet Union consistently opposes new international relations. [Sentence as received] They are based on principles of full equality, all-round economic, political and cultural cooperation, mutual advantage and fraternal mutual assistance.

But in the world there still are forces that not only have not renounced their hegemonic ambitions but are elevating hegemonism to the rank of state policy. Aggressive wars and neocolonialist actions, groundless territorial claims to neighbours and open interference in their internal affairs, which have more than once affected the planet's political climate in recent years--all these are manifestations of hegemonism. There also still exist forces which pretend to be ignorant of what they are doing when they bolster with their arms the military potential of those who daily demonstrate before the whole world their extremist, adventuristic policy of hegemonism. Manifestations of this policy in our time are a serious obstacle on the road of the progress of detente, which has not and cannot have any reasonable alternative.

Stepanov on Kampuchean Representation

LD270847 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Article by A. Stepanov under the rubric "Our Commentary": "The Imposters and Their Patrons, or a Few Words About the People Who Are Creating the 'Kampuchean Problem'"]

[Text] The question is: Who has the right to represent the Kampuchean people at the 34th UN General Assembly Session which opened in New York the other day? There can be no argument; you might think: The sole legitimate government of the Kampuchean people is the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Council. Eight months ago the citizens of this country made their choice and drove out the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

Nevertheless, the representatives of the ousted criminal regime are trying to operate within the walls of the United Nations, aspiring to the role of Kampuchea's authorized representatives. The magnitude of the Beijing puppets' cynicism is astounding. Having annihilated three million of their fellow citizens, wrought economic havoc, plunged the education system into decline and caused enormous damage to cultural development, the Maoist stooges are pretending that they are chosen by the people. But the guilt of the Pol Pot clique has been proven beyond doubt by the numerous documents published during the sessions of the people's revolutionary tribunal in Phnom Penh in August.

The evidence of the unbridled terror is extensive and its scale can be judged from the following data: Prior to 1975 there were 500 registered doctors in the country's capital, but only 18 remain. Only one or two schools survived the devastation in each province. Two-thirds of Kampuchean children are orphans....

There they are, the horrific results of the Pol Pot criminals.

Who stands to gain if people who represent no one but themselves act on behalf of the Kampuchean people? The answer is obvious: The Beijing leaders and their patrons. It was the Chinese ruling elite that tried not so long ago to galvanize a political corpse; the representative of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique announced plans to create a "patriotic and democratic" "Kampuchean National Unity Front" (KNUF) and published its draft "political program." The purpose of those clumsy maneuver, as far as the Beijing rulers were concerned, was to create a semblance of justification for their interference in a sovereign country's affairs and on the pretext of "supporting" the KNUF to continue to help the Pol Pot remnants hiding in inacessible parts of the country.

The same motive lay behind the ballyhoo over the so-called "Kampuchean Question" which they attempted by hook or by crook to force onto the UN General Assembly Session agenda. It is the intention of certain circles to hamper the international forums' work.

The USSR's permanent representative at the United Nations sent a verbal note to the UN secretary general expressing firm support for the position of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Government and resolutely advocating the immediate satisfaction of its just demands that Kapuchea's seat in the United Nations be occupied by authorized and legitimate representatives of the Kampuchean people. Letters were also sent to the UN secretary general by the permanent representatives of Vietnam and Laos. They point out that any inclusion in the session agenda of questions connected with Kampuchea without the consent of the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Council or any discussion of these questions in the absence of that organization's representatives would amount to brazen interference in the Kampuchean people's internal affairs and would contravene the principles of international law and the UN Charter.

The General Assembly chairman and the UN secretary general received a message from Heng Samrin, chairman of the People's Republic of Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Council. It reports the council's decision to send a delegate to participate in the General Assembly session. The delegation will be headed by Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen.

It is perfectly clear that this delegation alone can and must be the sole representative of the people of Kampuchea which is supported by all progressive and democratic forces in the world.

MORE ON GROMYKO MEETINGS WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS

Meeting With Yazdi

LD270926 Moscow TASS in English 0639 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 27. TASS--Soviet Foreign Minister A. Gromyko had a meeting with Iranian Foreign Minister H. Yazdi.

They dicussed questions of bilateral Soviet-Iranian relations and certain international problems, including questions relating to the work of the current General Assembly session.

The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Meeting With Malfatti

LD261932 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1616 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, 26 Sep, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, had a meeting today with Italian Foreign Minister Franco Maria Malfatti.

During their talks several matters concerning bilateral relations between the USSR and Italy were discussed. In accordance with the Soviet-Italian protocol on reciprocol political consultations, the ministers also exchanged opinions on a number of international problems, including those connected with the work of the 34th Session of the UN General Assembly.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Meeting With Wojtaszek

LD261934 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1618 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, 26 Sept, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, held talks today with Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

During the talks, which took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, characteristic of the relations of brotherly friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Poland, the CPSU and PZPR, the ministers exchanged opinions on several topical international issues, including those relating to the work of the current session of the UN General Assembly.

UNESCO EXPERT ON FIGHT AGAINST 'INFORMATIONAL IMPERIALISM'

LD261253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Article by Yu. Kashlev, executive secretary of the USSR Commission for UNESCO Affairs: "Against 'Informational Imperialism'"]

[Excerpts] One of the consequences of colonialism and socioeconomic backwardness is the extreme underdevelopment of the mass information and propaganda media in most Asian, African and Latin American countries. According to UNESCO figures, these regions, where more than half the world's population lives, account for only about one-fourth of the radio stations operating in the world and a mere 4 percent of television transmitters and 17 percent of books published. Some 35 developing states do not have their own news agencies.

This situation enables the imperialist powers to exert extensive ideological influence on the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. In Latin America two U.S. news agencies--ASSOCIATED PRESS (AP) and UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)--provide two-thirds of the international information published in newspapers. According to some calculations, on the whole the flow of information into developing countries from the West exceeds by approximately 100 times (!) the amount of information traveling in the opposite direction.

Western propaganda, engaged in providing an apology for capitalism, slanders the socialist countries and the Marxist-Leninist view of the world and attempts to besmirch progressive sociopolitical processes in the developing world. Recent examples of this are the provocative campaigns in Western information organs against the revolutionary transformations in Afghanistan and Ethiopia and the overthrow of the shah's regime in Iran.

It is several years now since the developing countries raised the question of how the decolonization process cannot be successfully completed without the restructuring of international relations in the information sphere on a just basis taking these countries' legitimate interests into account. The decisions of the fifth conference of heads of state and government from nonalined countries held in Colombo in 1976 noted that the struggle for changes in this sphere is assuming vital importance and is combined with the struggle for a new international economic order.

To intensify the exchange of information between Asian, African and Latin American countries and to resist Western expansion, a pool involving the news agencies of approximately 50 nonalined countries was created. However, even its members acknowledge that to date their achievements have been extremely modest; their material and technical facilities are still weak and there is a shortage of skilled personnel. Nor is the pooling of their efforts promoted by the fact that the group of states belonging to the pool includes different regimes whose interests do not coincide.

Some people in the developing countries are surprised at the implacability with which the West reacts to every step they take in strengthening their independence in the informational sphere and decolonizing the mass communications media. However, there is a very simple explanation for this reaction from the former metropolitan countries. It is a question of the deep-rooted ideological interests of imperialism, which will never voluntarily lay down its weapons for influencing millions of people spiritually and will not abandon its aspiration to keep dozens of countries within the sphere of capitalist exploitation.

In addition, imperialist propaganda serves to back up economic expansion by being combined with commercial advertising and the introduction of certain tastes and standards of consumption, particularly among the rich elite of the liberated states. In the history of colonialism the trader and the missionary have always fought side by side. Today, without imposing bourgeois consumer "values" with the aid of advertising, economic neocolonialism would be substantially impeded and the incomes which the Western monopolies suck out of Asia, Africa and Latin America would be limited.

When they encountered resistance from the imperialist states, the developing countries turned to authoritative international organizations in an attempt to realize the concept of a "new informational order" and to create independent information organs of their own. In UNESCO in recent years an intense struggle has been in progress around documents proclaiming the developing countries' right to have a voice of their own in the international information system and envisoning the necessary assistance in this direction. At the recent 33d UN General Assembly session the developing countries raised as a matter of great urgency the question of restructuring relations in this sphere taken into account their interests and place in the world.

It is becoming clear to many realistic Asian, African and Latin American figures that success in such an important matter is largely going to depend on coordinated action by the socialist and developing countries. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are expanding constructive ties with national information organs in developing countries and their regional associations. Increasing numbers of them utilize Soviet equipment and send their journalists to our country for training. The USSR's aid in this field is part of the socialist community's general course of strengthening cooperation with Asian, African and Latin American states and is not linked to political conditions. Our country does not have radio stations or publishing houses in developing states and, unlike the imperialist countries, does not try to place the information services being created there under its financial and ideological control

Thanks to joint actions by the socialist and developing countries it has proved possible in international organizations to adopt a number of important documents hitting at colonialism in the field of information. An important step in this direction was the UNESCO declaration on fundamental principles relating to the contribution of the mass information media to the consolidation of peace and international understanding, the development of human rights and the struggle against racism, apartheid and incitement to war.

The socialist countries regard the restructuring of relations in the field of information as an integral part of the struggle to improve the international climate and create favorable conditions for developing truly equal cooperation and constructive dialog on international problems of concern to mankind. The USSR proceeds from the premise that the reactionary imperialist propaganda's desire to wreck the positive changes in relations between socialist and capitalist states, to retard detente and maintain and intensify the arms race hits the interests of developing countries too. By contrast, every new step in the direction of deepening detente and broadening international cooperation opens up new opportunities for them along the path of national and social rebirth.

In the next few weeks and months the problems of restructuring informational relations on a new basis will again become the subject of discussion at several important forums: the Havana conference of nonalined countries, the UN General Assembly and UNESCO, where a long document on the state and prospects of mass communications is being finalized. An international conference with the aim of creating a mechanism for helping developing countries in this field is also under preparation.

Soviet information media workers and democratically-minded foreign journalists are aware of the great responsibility placed on them in the struggle for peace and the peoples' progress.

"...It is the duty of the democratic press," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev wrote in his greetings message to the Eight International Organization of Journalists Congress, "to continue to make an active contribution to the consolidation of universal peace and international security and the development of the struggle to make detente stable and irreversible and eliminate aggression, military conflicts, exploitation, hunger and poverty from mankind's life for all time." These words contain the key to understanding the role of journalists in the important matter of disseminating information in the world.

WESTERN PRESS BLAMES USSR FOR 'GOLD RUSH'

LD241622 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 24, TASS--TASS political analyst Yevgeniy Banenko writes: It has become almost a rule among certain circles in the West to blame all the economic and other problems of the capitalist world on the "Reds". If the price index and the rate of unemployment tend to grow while the military budgets of Western powers simultaneously expand, the reason, definitely, should be sought in the mythical "Soviet military threat". If the topic of the difficult problems of the world tanker fleet crops up, then a new propaganda canard is let out about "Russian intrigues".

The same is happening now with the "gold rush" that has afflicted international money markets. In an attempt to cover up the true reasons of the new acute flareup of the monetary storm some bourgeois propaganda media have decided to ascribe responsibility for the "gold madness" to the Soviet Union. This is really a classical instance of placing the blame at another person's doorstep. Specialists and serious analysts know well that the sky-rocketing of prices of gold is unbreakably connected with the dropping exchange rate of a number of Western currencies, especially the U.S. dollar and this, in turn, is caused by the worsening economic and financial situation in capitalist countries, the "crisis of trust" in the American currency.

In the opinion of the newspaper L'ECHO of French business circles there is an obvious "lack of trust on the part of exchange market circles in the effectiveness of the economic policy of the United States, in particular, in the anti-inflationary measures of the American administration."Another French newspaper, FORUM INTERNATIONAL, names as one of the substantial causes of such mistrust the new increase of military spendings in the American budget which will lead to its still greater deficit.

Those who have even the slightest doubt about the true causes of the new problems in capitalism's monetary and financial sphere are advised to familiarise themselves with the opinion of the prominent New York financial expert Henry Coffman, who stated that the "gold madness is a [word indistinct] of non-confidence in the existing financial and economic system", or with the opinion of the chairman of the board of governors of the U.S. Federal Reserve System Paul Volcker, who was forced to admit recently that the weakness of the American dollar's positions in the international money markets is a direct reflection of the unhealthy state of the American economy. Any American, even if he is not versed in the subtleties of finance, will find it difficult to disagree with this viewpoint. The moment he switches on his radio or TV set or opens any newspaper he is deluged with new facts about the growth of inflation, prices and unemployment, and the declining incomes of ever new segments of the population both in the United States and in other countries of the West.

IBRD REPORT ON DEVELOPING STATES' ECONOMIC ILLS CITED

LD251632 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Washington, September 24, TASS--As is seen from the annual report issued by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) as a result of the selfish mercenary policy of the USA and the other capitalist states, their economic difficulties turn into a real disaster for the developing countries. According to the figures of the bank, in 1978 there was a sharp deterioration of the finacial position of the developing states, which do not produce oil. Their total balance of payments grew from 21,000 million dollars in 1977 to reach the enormous sum of 32,000 million dollars last year.

The IBRD was forced to place on record that the indicators of the rates of economic development of the African, Asian and Latin American states over the past decade do not leave any hope that the gap between these countries and the industrialized countries of the world will be bridged.

Inflation exported from the Western countries has faced the developing states with the acute problem of debts. In 1978 the total foreign debt of 96 developing states grew 25 per cent to reach 253,000 million dollars. The bank does not openly criticise the Western states, but nevertheless actually accuses them of increasing protectionism in trade with the developing states, on which "voluntary" exports restrictions and superduties are imposed. At the same time, the "senior partners" openly discriminate against products from these states by subsidizing their own exporters.

The economic difficulties of the industrialized states, lack of stability in the Western currencies, the uncertain situation in international trade, the IBRD points out in conclusion, are an indication of even greater economic difficulties lying in store for the developing countries in the next decade compared with the recent 25 years.

IZVESTIYA'S STURUA CITES U.S. CONCERN OVER 'INSANE' MX PLAN

LD261101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "The Nuclear Missile 'Racetrack'"]

[Text] Washington--The American "Organization of Citizens for a Sane World" has held its traditional contest for the "insanity award." As might have been expected, the prize was awarded to the Pentagon. The U.S. military department "won' it because of its persistent efforts to adopt a system of new MX ICBMS. "Our organization believes that the high cost of the MX missile system and the threat which its creation poses to limitation of the arms race make it a classic example of 'missile madness,'" the organizers of the contest said in a statement. More and more Americans are becoming aware of this, although the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex have, despite their protests, mobilized every possible means of pressuring the government to achieve their goal.

In early September President J. Carter sanctioned the creation of MX missiles and their deployment in the states of Utah and Nevada. The cost of 200 of these weapons and the construction of bases for them will amount to $33 billion, according to preliminary calculations. Justifying his decision, the President stated that "America needs" the MX system to strengthen its security. "I am sure the American people will support its deployment," the President added. We have something to say later about whether the MX system will strengthen U.S. security and whether the Americans will support its deployment. For the moment, we will touch on the general features of the content of the Pentagon plan itself--a plan which has finally, after repeated postponements, received the presidential "okay."

The creation of the MX missile ("Missile Experimental") itself was approved by the White House back in June. The missile weighs 190,000 pounds (1 pound equals 0.454 kh). It will have 10 nuclear warheads. The arguments inside the administration and military departments only concerned the principles and methods of its future basing. To judge by the plan approved by the President, the concept of the so-called "racetrack" has prevailed. What does this entail?

Let us begin with quantitative parameters. It is planned to create 200 MX missiles. Each will be provided with a special transporter--a TEL [transporter-erector--launcher] (from the initials of the three English words for the three main parts of the transporter--M.S.). This is a giant dinosaur of a transporter which can not only transport the MX missile but also serve as a launcher. The TEL--which has 24 wheels and an engine capacity of 3,250 horsepower--will, together with an MX missile, weigh 335 tons.

For the MX missiles on TELS, 200 oval asphalt tracks similar to racetracks--hence the plan's name--will be constructed in the western states of Utah and Nevada. The length of each track will be 10-15 miles, its width 20 feet (1 foot equals 0.3 meters). The TEL is the biggest transporter ever created in the United States. As the Washington POST notes, the TEL will be able to move at a speed of approximately 30 miles per hour. "Ideally," the Pentagon envisages that the TEL will be operated not by drivers but by remote control. On each track, at established intervals--about 1 mile--23 shelters will be constructed. (There will be 4,600 of them total on 200 tracks.) The shelters will be flush with the tracks, like underground garges. The MX missiles fitted to TELS will be in constant migration among the 23 shelters.

The "Racetrack" plan has several synonyms. Some people call it "hunt the missile"; others --"nuclear hide-and-seek"; others--an ultramodern version of the "ancient Greek shell game." But whatever tag is attached to the "Racetrack" plan, it remains a plan for new, further whipping up of the nuclear missile arms race. Justifying this new and dangerous round of the arms race, Washington is resorting to the now traditional bugaboo of the "Soviet military threat."

The Pentagon masters of psychological attacks have long been intimidating the American public with a "surprise Soviet nuclear strike" which, they say, will "knock out" nearly all U.S. nonmobile (unlike the MX) ground-based missiles--1,000 Minutemen missiles and 54 Titans. Disregarding the false, fabricated nature of such "premises," it must be noted that the Pentagon and its propaganda machine are deliberately keeping quiet about two integral parts of the American nuclear missile "triad", nuclear submarines and strategic bombers.

Jeremy Stone, a representative of the Federation of American Scientists, has described the decision to create the MX as "not only a spur to inflation, not only a strategic error which will cost many billions of dollars, but catastrophically dangerous for the cause of arms control. The "Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy" and certain other public groups have associated themselves with the opinion of the Federation of American Scientists.

The deputy director of the Harvard program for science and international problems stated that the implementation of this plan--called MAP (multiple aim points) in military terminology--will lead to the creation of the "worst of all possible worlds." He demanded the creation of an "independent organ" to study the possible consequences of deploying MX missiles and stressed that the MAP "nightmare" could be eliminated by Soviet-American talks in the SALT framework. Herbert Scoville, former deputy CIA director, believes that the "hysteria over the vulnerability of the 'Minuteman' missiles has engendered a plan (he has in mind the "Racetrack"--M.S.) which threatens to doom future generations to an endless arms race."

One cannot but agree with this opinion. In giving the go-ahead for plans to produce MX missiles and create a MAP system, Washington is essentially giving the signal simultaneously for a new "heat" of the arms race. As the Washington POST writes, certain American official representatives "are aware that the decision to deploy such a system in the United States would be an invitation for the Russians to deploy a similar system of their own and this would create many potential dangers in future." Although billions of dollars will go down the drain, H. Scoville notes, "the paranoiacs will continue to shout that the Soviets are planning a preemptive nuclear strike against our ground-based ICBM launch sites."

Attention is attracted by the moment chosen by the administration to announce the "Racetrack" plan. It "coincided" with the ballyhoo over a "Soviet military threat." And there is no need to prove that this announcement will, of course, be used by opponents of detente in America and elsewhere to try to whip up international tension. It also "coincided" with the statement by Senators Nunn and Hollings that they are submitting to the Senate a proposal to annually increase the Pentagon budget not by 3 percent but 5 percent. The broad campaign by U.S. ultraconservative forces for a "position-of-strength" policy has in essence received support in the form of the planned MX.

The above "coincidences" are not coincidences, of course. In this case it is a question of well orchestrated plans by U.S. imperialist circles to embark on a new round of military preparations under a smokescreen of expatriations on the "Soviet military threat." It is a case of attempts to get through Congress even more impressive military budgets and even more dangerous weapons systems like the MX missiles.

The American press has repeatedly reported that both Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Leslie Gelb, until recently his adviser and State Department director of politico-military affairs (he was "retired" on Brzezinski's insistence), have also come out against the MAP plans in disputes within the administration.

The American public is becoming increasingly clearly aware of the vicious circle of inter-dependence between economic burdens and the arms race. As one congressman stated, "people living in Utah and Nevada want irrigation systems not nuclear bombs and missiles." In advertising the MX, the Pentagon propaganda machine is now assuring Americans that work on the missile will make it possible to absorb an army of unemployed. However, objective economists have calculated that even more jobs would become available if the more than $30 billion was spent on civilian purposes. The pernicious nature of the Pentagon's new offspring also lies in the fact that it will require increased taxation and will be a spur to inflation.

Last year Senator John Culver (Democrat from Iowa) addressed a session of the Arms Control Association. He enumerated one by one the plans for creating and deploying MX missiles, each more insane than the last. Describing the latest plan, the senator emphatically summed up: "It is so insane what even to mention it is to reject it." This phrase was repeated by Culver as a refrain after he described each of the 22 versions. Suddenly a lean, gray-haired figure with an angry face rose from the ranks. There was a malicious note in his voice:

"I categorically protest and I am deeply offended that everyone who sees a real threat from the Soviets is here being called a Doctor Strangelove!"

"Excuse me, Paul, I did not say that. It was you who brought in the name Strangelove," Senator Culver parried.

Paul was, of course, Paul Nitze, one of the founders of the so-called "Committee on the Present Danger" and a hawk even among all the Washington "hawks." Nitze, former U.S. deputy secretary for defense, was, so to speak, the father or the midwife--whichever you prefer--of the MX missile. Since then he has been its most zealous "advocate."

Unlike Paul Nitze, Doctor Strangelove is an imaginary figure. He is a character from the satirical movie by Director Stanley Kubrick, "Doctor Strangelove, or How I Learned To Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb." The hero of the movie and the other characters are caricatures of Pentagon "hotheads," nuclear maniacs irresponsibly playing with the destiny of mankind.

It was obviously no accident that Paul Nitze heard the name of Doctor Strangelove in the context of the plan to create and deploy MX missiles. As the saying goes, if the shoe fits, wear it.

SOVIET-CHINESE TALKS OPEN IN MOSCOW

LD271345 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 27, TASS--A preliminary meeting of the government delegations of the USSR and the PRC took place on September 27. The government delegation of the USSR is headed by Leonid Ilichev, deputy minister of the foreign affairs of the USSR, and the government delegation of the PRC by Wang Youping, deputy minister of the foreign affairs of the PRC.

The sides coordinated a procedure for the conduct of the talks. An understanding has been reached for Soviet-Chinese talks to be held alternately in Moscow and Beijing. At the same time it was decided that talks on a border settlement will subsequently be held also alternately in Moscow and Beijing.

Next meeting of the delegations is to take place on September 28.

AFP REPORTS ON DENG'S PESSIMISM TOWARD TALKS CITED

LD262322 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The France-Presse news agency reports from Beijing that the Chinese prime minister, Deng Xiaoping, voiced pessimism about the prospects of the Sino-Soviet talks during his meeting with the former prime minister of Canada, Pierre Trudeau. The news agency quotes Deng Xiaoping as saying that the talks may go on for a long time without any tangible results. The news agency points out that this statement casts doubt on seemingly friendly but apparently purely formal statements by the head of the Chinese delegation which is in Moscow.

PRC CHARGE D'AFFAIRES ATTENDS MOSCOW ART EXHIBIT

OW261247 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] An exhibition of the works of Chinese painters and other artistic items opened at the Moscow Oriental People's Art Museum on 25 September.

Attending the opening ceremony were representatives of public and cultural workers. Tien Zengpei, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese embassy and other embassy personnel were among those present.

XINHUA STATISTICS ON ECONOMY, POPULATION CITED

LD261853 Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Beijing September 26 TASS--XINHUA has published figures of the PRC State Statistical Board about the state of the country's economy.

Thus, in 1978 China generated only 256 billion kilowatt hours of electricity, produced 104 million tons of oil, 31,780,000 tons of steel, 65 million tons of cement, 183,000 machine tools, 149,000 motor behicles, 113,000 tractors, generating sets with a total capacity of 4.8 million kilowatts, 11 million metres of cotton fabrics, 2,267,000 tons of sugar, etc..

According to an earlier report by the XINHUA, at the beginning of the year the PRC had a population of 975 million.

JAPAN, USSR HOLD ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS

Conferences in Moscow

OW250309 Tokyo KYODO in English 0140 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Moscow Sept 24 KYODO--Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev said Monday the Soviet Union and Japan should conclude a long-term governmental economic cooperation agreement and called on the Japanese business world to endeavor for signing the accord.

Patolichev made the statement at the opening of the 8th joint conference of the Japan-Soviet and Soviet-Japan business cooperation committees to discuss natural resources development projects in Siberia. The foreign trade minister also stressed that there is a strong possibility of natural resources development along the Baykal-Amur railway, under construction, and indicated a Soviet desire for Japanese cooperation by saying that big enterprises from some Western nations have joined the developments. Soviet First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Ivan Semichastnov, the head of the Soviet delegation, also stressed the need for concluding a long-term economic cooperation agreement, including a loan agreement with the Export-Import Bank of Japan.

Meanwhile, Shigeo Nagano, the head of the Japanese delegation, said he has no objection to a long-term agreement but that the agreement should be based on a mutual benefit principle. He said that both sides should take major fluctuations in the domestic and international economies, for example the energy crisis, into full consideration. By this, Nagano indicated to the Soviet side that production sharing, under which Japan is repaid in output from plant it provides, has come to the limit and that Japan hopes to accept energy resources, like petroleum, instead of factory products as its share.

At the four-day conference, both sides will discuss the five projects now underway, among them exploration for natural gas deposits in Yakutsk, and modernization and construction of the paper pulp industry. Besides these projects, the Soviet side has proposed three new projects--building an integrated steel mill on the Soviet east coast, construction of a copper smelting plant in Udokan and asbestos development in Molodezhnaya. Nagano said he could not reach a definite decision on these three projects at present because the plans were abstract and vague.

Nagano and other senior members of the Japanese delegation were to talk with Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin and Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolechev Tuesday.

Kosygin Receives Japanese Delegation

LD251832 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 28, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin today received in the Kremlin Chairman of the Japanese-Soviet Committee on Economic Cooperation, Chairman of Japan's Chamber of Commerce and Industry Shigeo Nagano and a group of members of the committee who are staying in the Soviet Union in connection with the holding in Moscow of the eighth Soviet-Japanese conference on economic cooperation.

During the conversation that passed in a businesslike atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed over the fact that the operating Soviet-Japanese agreements on economic cooperation are on the whole implemented within the specified time limits.

It was also pointed to the existence of considerable opportunities for further development of this cooperation in the interests of consolidating goodneighbourly relations between the Soviet Union and Japan. It was emphasized that it is necessary to implement measures that would be aimed at consolidating peace in the Far East and in other areas.

Discussion Between Kosygin, Nagano

OW260351 Tokyo KYODO in English 0321 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, Sep 25 KYODO--Premier Aleksey Kosygin and other Soviet leaders said Tuesday that the Soviet Union and Japan should conclude a long-term economic cooperation agreement.

The Soviet leaders expressed the hope when members of a Japanese delegation to the eighth joint conference of the Japan-Soviet and Soviet-Japan business cooperation committees met separately with them.

When Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the leaders of the delegation, paid a courtesy call on Kosygin at the Kremlin, the Soviet premier said that Japan and the Soviet Union should study the possibility of concluding a long-term government-level economic cooperation agreement from a long-range viewpoint.

Kosygin said the two countries should discuss promotion of bilateral cooperative relations from a long-term prospective of 10 to 15 years against the backdrop of the looming prospect of a global shortage of oil, gas and other import natural resources.

Frankly speaking, he said, the Soviet Government is dissatisfied with the Japanese Government's present attitude toward the conclusion of a long-term economic cooperation agreement. While stressing the need to strengthen Japan-Soviet ties, the Japanese Government has not taken any concrete steps in this direction, he said.

During the 90-minute conference with Nagano, Kosygin also said that Japan should not take a hostile attitude toward the Soviet Union by joining a 'military alliance' between the United States and China.

He also said that Japan and the Soviet Union could promote bilateral economic cooperation by undertaking new joint projects, such as construction of light industry plants in the Soviet Far East region. Japan can also supply consumer goods to the Soviet Union in quantity, he added.

Kosygin expressed the hope that Japan and the Soviet Union expedite development of oil and natural gas deposits on the continental shelf around Sakhalin, one of the most important cooperation projects the two nations have been promoting for years. When the oil and gas deposits are fully developed, it is possible to transport oil and gas to Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost land mass, using pipelines, he said.

In this connection, the Soviet premier said that the matter should be thoroughly studied at the business cooperation committee meeting, which opened here Monday for a four-day session.

Meanwhile, other Soviet leaders, including deputy premiers Nikolay Baybakov and Vladimir Kirillin and Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev, expressed similar hope for the promotion of Japan-Soviet economic cooperation, at their meetings with the Japanese delegation members.

At the meetings, the Japanese delegation members asked the Soviet leaders to reconsider a Soviet plan to adopt the production sharing settlement formula in undertaking new bilateral cooperation projects in Siberia. Under the formula, the Soviet Union is to repay Japan with products at new plants to be built with equipment supplied from Japan.

When the delegation members sounded out the possibility of the Soviet Union repaying Japan with gold, diamond, oil and uranium in promotion of new projects, Patolichev replied that the Soviet Union may be able to ship coal to Japan in return for its cooperation in new development projects.

The delegation members also expressed the hope for an early conclusion of the third "KS" [as received] agreement for development of forest resources in the Soviet Far East region. The second "KS" agreement is due to expire at the end of this year.

Deputy Premier Baybakov, who is in charge of the problem in connection with the 11th Soviet Five-Year Plan, which begins in 1981, replied that he is seriously studying the issue to continue log supplies to Japan without interruption. The matter is scheduled to be discussed at the third-day session Wednesday of the business cooperation committee meeting.

The meeting is scheduled to end Thursday after issuing a joint communique.

JAPAN STILL NOT DISPLAYING 'POLITICAL REALISM' ON TIES WITH USSR

LD251007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Vlovin dispatch: "Words and Deeds"]

[Text] Tokyo, September--Having received the blessing of Party Chairman and Prime Minister M. Ohira and 10 million yen each for initial expenses, deputies of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party have dispersed to their constituencies without waiting for the official start of the election campaign. They have much work to do. In order to remain a parliament deputy it is necessary to impress yourself on the voters. Everything has been thought out to the last detail--what tie and suit will make the biggest impression on the listeners, what makeup must be put on the face in order to appear in blooming health even on a dull day, and what effort to put into shaking hands with a peasant, fisherman, employee or housewife. Computers have begun working on the basis of data gathered by special people. They will suggest the candidate his weak and strong points in the constituency and help him to decide where to focus his attention.

But Foreign Minister S. Sonoda has not begun his election activities with this. Instead of traveling south to Kumamoto Prefecture, which elected him a deputy to the Lower House of Parliament, the minister headed north--to the Island of Hokkaido. There, armed with binoculars, from on board a patrol launch Sonoda conducted a 2-hour survey of the "northern territories"--four Soviet islands belonging to the Kurile Chain. Fanning revanchist sentiments at meetings with journalists and local residents, he declared that the government is fully resolved and will make new attempts to secure the annexation of these islands to Japan.

It seems that the Japanese ruling circles are seeking to turn the country's northern regions into an arena for fueling anti-Soviet feeling. Japanese armed forces held the biggest exercises in postwar years on Hokkaido and the neighboring part of Honshu in June. [paragraph continues]

Cooperation among the three branches of the armed forces in "repulsing an attack from the north" and defending sea communications and airspace in the event of "emergency circumstances" was rehearsed during the exercises, which were organized by the Japanese joint chiefs of staff committee. Somewhat earlier the Japanese and U.S. navies had held joint maneuvers in the north of the country under the same slogan. Before the end of the year, the press reports, the two countries' armed forces plan to hold large-scale combined-arms exercise.

The local bourgeois press readily takes up the "Soviet threat" myth and rehashes it in every possible way. Many articles, whose authors sometimes go so far as to say absurd things in an anti-Soviet ecstasy, have appeared in newspapers and journals and on television screens in recent months. An example of this is a concoction in the weekly GENDAI, which alleges that "the USSR has encircled Japan, threatening to detach Hokkaido."

The organizers of this anti-Soviet campaign are pursuing several aims. One of these is to use the pretext of the imaginary "Soviet threat" to justify and encourage the actions of those circles demanding more military orders, more purchases of the latest combat material from the United States and the acceleration of the country's militarization.

Another aim is to slow down the development of relations with the USSR--Japan's nearest neighbor. This is being sought by rightwing forces in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and by those members whom Beijing calls "China's old and new friends." They come out alongside ultrarightist, nationalist and revanchist organizations.

These intentions meet with the warm approval and support of Beijing, which not only openly advocates the further buildup of Japan's military potential and the strengthening of its military alliance with the Pentagon but also calls on the United States, West Europe, Japan and China to combine forces to repulse the "Soviet threat." The Chinese leaders even propose "joint actions" by Japan and China in making unlawful territorial claims on the USSR.

It is noteworthy that this campaign--a campaign unfriendly to the USSR--grew particularly active after the Japanese-Soviet consultations held at a working level last May, whose results, the newspaper ASAHI wrote, were evaluated highly by the foreign ministry headed by the very same Sonoda. At that time the press pointed out that these consultations could become a starting point for creating the basis of truly good-neighborly relations between the two countries. However, the actions of Japan's official circles indicate that they are still refusing to take a stand of political realism.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly demonstrated in practice its readiness to develop and deepen relations with Japan. The good-neighborliness and cooperation treaty, the Soviet draft of which was passed to the Japanese side as long ago as the beginning of last year, could be a good basis for this. The conclusion of this treaty would raise relations between the two countries to a new level and open up prospects for the further development of broad ties and contacts in diverse spheres.

At the same time the USSR has always warned decisively against any attempts whatever to make such a positive development dependent on the fulfillment of territorial claims. Such attempts will continue to receive a worthy rebuff as running counter to the fundamental interests of the two countries' peoples and to the cause of peace.

VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT CITED

LD261822 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, September 26, TASS--As a result of the policy of the ruling circles of China, the situation in Southeast Asia is steadily deteriorating while peace and stability in the area are placed in serious jeopardy, says a statement by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, released here today.

Acting in an alliance with the U.S. imperialists, Beijing is preparing a new aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, continuing to pose a threat to Laos and to support the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and trying to drive a wedge between the Southeast Asian countries, on the one hand, and Vietnam and the states of Indochina, on the other.

The statement says that the Vietnamese people is strengthening its solidarity with the fraternal peoples of Laos and people's Kampuchea. It spares no efforts to preserve peace and stability in Southeast Asia and in the whole world.

The Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs once again confirms the invariable policy of Vietnam aimed at consolidating and developing the relations of peace, friendship, cooperation and goodneighbourliness with the countries of Southeast Asia on the basis of the principles of the U.N. charter, and of strict fulfillment of the agreements contained in the joint statements signed by the prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong, and heads of government of Southeast Asian nations.

The Vietnamese people is firmly convinced that Beijing's manoeuvres aimed at dividing the peoples of Southeast Asia and undermining peace and stability in the area are doomed to failure.

POTENTIAL FOR INCREASED USSR-INDONESIA TIES NOTED

LD191413 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 September 1979 carries on page 4 a 1,600-word Jakarta dispatch by PRAVDA special correspondent V. Kalinin entitled "Everyday Life in Indonesia" on Indonesian economic development, which contains the following reference to ties with the USSR:

"It must be remembered that from the earliest years of its independent development, Indonesia's economic ties with the Soviet Union began to expand rapidly, although much of what was planned subsequently failed to materialize. Soviet-Indonesian trade is now on the increase again. The trade agreement signed in 1974 envisages the reciprocal granting of most-favored-nation status in trade and shipping. In the period 1973-1978 trade increased more than fivefold. The Soviet Union supplies Indonesia with textiles, oxygen, power and other equipment, together with cotton and fertilizers, and buys rubber, spices, vegetable oils and such from it.

Representatives of Indonesia's government and business circles have recently been speaking out in favor of expanding cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries. Indonesians feel that such cooperation would help to insure that their third 5-year plan is fulfilled. In conversations many of them pointed out that there are great reserves in the sphere of developing Soviet-Indonesian ties, which should be utilized in both countries' interests."

PRAVDA CITES MAGAZINE ON U.S. USE OF KWAJALEIN ATOLL

LD251551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Dispatch from PRAVDA correspondent O. Skalkin: "The Occupation of Kwajalein; Press Testimony"]

[Text] Sydney, 21 September--News travels slowly from Micronesia, arriving only sporadically. What is more, the events described in this dispatch took place at a top-secret U.S. military installation--the Kwajalein missile range.

Since the mid-sixties Kwajalein has been used by the Pentagon as a target, fired on by missiles from the U.S. Pacific Coast. New nuclear weapons delivery systems are tested in this way. For the inhabitants of the Marshall Islands, of which the Kwajalein group of atolls and their vast lagoon are a part, the little green islands resting on coral were and remain their native land, which afforded a living to hundreds of locals until they were driven off to please the overseas military.

Under an agreement signed in 1964, for a paltry $10 per acre, the United States was given control of Kwajalein for 99 years. But at the end of July 1979 the Micronesians returned to the strategic atolls to protest at the systematic destruction and radioactive contamination of the territory and to seek the return of the land to its rightful owners.

That is how this event is presented in the magazine the PACIFIC MONTHLY, whose September issue carried an article entitled "The Occupation of Kwajalein." I quote: "The top-secret Kwajalein missile range, where most of the U.S. strategic nuclear weapons delivery systems have been tested, is to be the test-site for 20 test-launches of the new MX missile. But the islanders are trying to close down the range. At the end of July hundreds of inhabitants occupied the range's prohibited area, in which missile tracking installations are located, demanding a halt to the missile tests...."

The article goes on to cite an official admission by Washington on this matter and contains a report that not only the inhabitants of Kwajalein but also the government of the Marshall Islands has started legal proceedings to halt further missile testing. This is not the first such protest campaign to take place on Kwajalein, and it has the full support of the archipelago's inhabitants. The tragic example of the nearby Eniwetok and Bikini atolls revealed the extreme danger posed by the U.S. nuclear missile weapons tests and aroused widespread indignation among Micronesians.

As was the case on Bikini Atoll, the Kwajalein inhabitants, moved by the Americans to another island, found it unfit to live on and are eking out a miserable existence and enduring privations there. "The critical situation as regards health and living conditions for the people on Ebeye Island, where more than 8,000 migrants are living in an area of not more than 60 acres, was one of the things which prompted the present protests," THE PACIFIC MONTHLY testifies.

Whatever the outcome of the struggle on far-off Kwajalein, the critical situation which has developed there throws additional light on how things stand in Micronesia, which is administered by the United States under a UN mandate. Going back on international obligations--to help the peoples of these island territories to advance toward independence--the U.S. ruling circles there are throwing their weight around, trampling underfoot the interests of the local population and seeking the real annexation of the Marshall, Mariana and Caroline islands.

FRG PAPER REPORTS BREZHNEV TO ARRIVE IN GDR 4 OCT

DW270938 [Editorial Report DW] Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German on 27 September 1979 on page 4 carries a Berlin dispatch by its correspondent, signed W.S., which says the following about Brezhnev's attendance of the anniversary festivities in East Berlin around 7 October: "What is so far official is that the Soviet chief of party and state, Brezhnev, will visit the GDR on the occasion of its 30th anniversary. Yet rumors have it that an "East block summit" will be held in East Berlin around 7 October. Brezhnev, it was officially announced, will come to the GDR with a delegation 'in early October.' In the meantime it has leaked out that he will arrive as early as on 4 October and stay until 9 October. Presumably he will not stay in East Berlin all the time but also take a trip to the GDR provincial areas."

KULIKOV ATTENDS BULGARIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION IN MOSCOW

LD260903 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Correspondent report: "On Bulgarian People's Army Day"]

[Text] On 21 September D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, held a reception to mark Bulgarian People's Army Day. The reception was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Adm A.I. Sorokin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; V.I. Drugov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; generals, admirals and officers of the USSR Armed Forces and Great Patriotic War veterans.

The military, naval and air attaches of the embassies of a number of foreign states in the Soviet Union were among the guests.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES USSR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AIDE

LD211355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] Sofia, 15 September--T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, today received D.M. Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

Friendly talks were held, during which questions of expanding scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries, as well as Bulgaria's participation in the activities of the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis, were discussed.

BULGARIAN LEADERS THANK BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN FOR GREETINGS

LD251327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Telegram from Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Presidium, and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian State Council and Council of Ministers, the Bulgarian people and ourselves we send the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the entire fraternal Soviet people and you personally warm thanks for your cordial congratulations and wishes on the People's Republic of Bulgaria's 9 September national holiday marking the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution.

As we celebrate National Liberation Day, we feel profound satisfaction that you have given such a high assessment of our party's and our people's successes in building a developed socialist society and of their contribution to the joint struggle, together with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, for stable and just peace on earth and for international cooperation. The communists and all working people of Bulgaria are rightly proud of your high assessment of the new man--the worker, builder of socialism and convinced internationalist.

The 9 September 1944 socialist revolution is a continuation and development of the Great October Socialist Revolution under Bulgarian conditions. It is inseparable from the Soviet Army's victory over Hitler's Germany and its liberation mission in Europe. Our revolution was crowned by the victory of the working people who, under the BCP's leadership, had been struggling for decades against exploiters and oppressors. It sealed forever the foundation of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and opened up boundless scope for the development of our fraternal relations.

The all-round progress achieved by the People's Republic of Bulgaria over the past 35 years is inextricably linked with life-giving Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, with the Soviet Union's great, selfless aid and with the joint course adopted by the BCP and the CPSU toward all-round cooperation and rapprochement between our countries and peoples. We share your conviction that this course will be even more fruitful in the next few years in connection with the implementation of the general schedule for specialization and production sharing in the material production sphere between Bulgaria and the USSR up to the year 1990.

The land of the soviets has always been and will be an inspiring example and lodestar for the Bulgarian communists and our country's working people and for all progressive mankind.

The USSR's imposing achievements in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and in all spheres of the life of the Soviet people--our liberators, brothers and allies--engender feelings of joy, admiration and pride in all Bulgarian citizens.

We take this opportunity to wish you, dear comrades, and all Soviet people new, even greater successes in building a communist society and in your tireless struggle for a peaceful future for mankind and for the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism.

[Signed] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council; Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers

LESECHKO RECEIVES POLISH TRANSPORT MINISTER

LD261059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Friendly Talk"]

[Text] On 21 September M.A. Lesechko, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received M. Zajfryd, Polish minister of transportation, and had a warm, friendly talk with him.

USSR, GDR SIGN NEW TREATY ON LEGAL AID

LD191849 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A treaty providing for legal aid in civil, family and criminal cases between the USSR and the GDR was signed in Moscow today. The new treaty is to replace the existing one dating from 28 November 1957. It proceeds from the principles of complete equality of both sides, mutual respect for independence and sovereignty, fraternal mutual aid and cooperation.

The following provisions form the basis of the treaty:

Citizens of the USSR and the GDR emjoy equal legal protection for the personal and property rights on the territory of their states; Citizens of one of the states are entitled to freely and without hindrance make application to the courts, prosecuting organs and state notary systems which investigate civil, family and criminal cases, in order to submit statements or to solicit their cases; The authorized organs of both states will provide the necessary assistance to each other to discharge instructions regarding the promotion of individual legal actions and also to implement decisions on civil and family cases. The new treaty also conains substantial additions and changes directed toward developing and deepening cooperation between the USSR and the GDR in the field of legal aid, toward making certain provisions more specific, taking into account practical developments, and toward further strengthening protection for the lawful rights and interests of citizens of one of the contracting states on the territory of the other contracting state.

Terebilov, USSR minister of justice, signed the treaty for the Soviet side. It was signed on behalf of the GDR by Heusinger, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and GDR minister of justice.

KOSYGIN SENDS YUGOSLAV PREMIER CONDOLENCES ON RAIL ACCIDENT

LD172052 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, a telegram expressing profound sympathy in connection with the serious railway accident which caused loss of life.

HUNGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO USSR

LD211359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of MSZMP party workers headed by I. Petrovszki, deputy chief of the MSZMP Central Committee Party and Mass Organizations Department, was in the Soviet Union 10 through 15 September in accordance with the plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the MSZMP.

During their stay in our country the Hungarian comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU'S work experience in selecting, placing and training cadres. They had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party-Work department, Vladimirskiy Obkom, the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, the Moscow Interoblast Higher Party School, other party organizations and industrial enterprises.

FRENCH TIES WITH EAST EUROPE 'STRENGTHEN DETENTE PROCESS'

LD261159 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[A. Krivopalov article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Following a Course of Realism"]

[Text] The recent visit to France by E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and the talks he had with President V. Giscard d'Estaing gave Paris commentators food for thought. The press, it may be said, has unanimously assessed the atmosphere of the visit as cordial and has expressed satisfaction with its results.

During the talks held at Rambouillet a wide range of questions were discussed, not only of bilateral interest but of great international significance. They were centered, observers noted, on the question of strengthening detente in Europe and throughout the world. This, they indicate, is the main political import of the latest round of Franco-Polish consultations.

Now that aggressive, reactionary Western circles are making more and more new attacks on the principles of peaceful coexistence and are disseminating increasingly absurd fabrications intended to support the myth of the "threat" to the "Western world" allegedly emanating from the socialist countries, France advocates deepening and extending the detente process.

This is promoted by France's course of expanding relations with the socialist countries. In recent months French diplomacy has taken a number of important steps. In the summer J. Francois-Poncet became the first French foreign minister to make an official visit to the GDR. He also visited the Polish capital. J.F. Deniau, minister of foreign trade, visited Bulgaria. In August Paris received Romanian Foreign Minister S. Andrei.

The participants in these talks expressed deep satisfaction with the results of the latest meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and French President V. Giscard d'Estaing, which took place in Moscow in the spring. The two states' leaders, they stressed, outlined concrete new ways of implementing the provisions of the Final Act signed in Helsinki.

In the course of political consultations representatives of France and the socialist countries have approved the signing of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. They came to the unanimous conclusion that the arms race is a serious threat to the cause of peace and that real progress must be sought along the path of curbing it.

Representatives of the 35 countries which signed the Helsinki Final Act are to meet in Madrid next year. Striving to insure the success of the forthcoming meeting as far as possible, the French representatives and the interlocutors from socialist countries agreed that it is necessary to continue all-round consultations, strengthen mutual trust and seek opportunities for joint diplomatic initiatives.

France displays great interest in the further development of economic ties with East European partners. Constant progress can be observed in this respect. The Paris press notes, for instance, that from 1973 to 1977 the volume of trade between the GDR and France trebled and will double again in 1978-1979. A GDR delegation headed by G. Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and member of the GDR State Council, has been in Paris at the French Government's invitation for talks on concluding an economic agreement.

The socialist states, in developing bilateral relations with Western countries, are making a great contribution to strengthening the detente process. This is indicated, in particular, by their multifaceted cooperation with France.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES FRENCH CULTURE MINISTER

LD261109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Reception of Minister"]

[Text] On 20 September P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received French Minister of Culture and Communication Jean-Philippe Lecat. During the talks which were held in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere they discussed questions connected with further developing and deepening Soviet-French cultural links.

On the same day P.N. Demichev gave a luncheon in J.-P. Lecat's honor. H. Froment-Meurice, French ambassador to the USSR, was present at the luncheon.

PONOMAREV MEETS WITH BRITISH CP DELEGATION

LD252334 Moscow TASS in English 2326 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 25, TASS--A meeting was held here by Alternate Politbureau Member and Secretary of the CPSU CC Boris Ponomarev, and member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, Deputy Chief of the CPSU CC International Department Anatoliy Chernyayev, with the delegation of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain, composed of members of the Political Committee of the CPGB Executive Committee, Chief of the International Department Jack Woddis and Secretary of the party's Scottish Committee Jack Ashton.

In a comradely atmosphere they discussed the international situation, the anti-imperialist movement, the struggle for strengthening detente, against the arms race, as well as relations between the CPSU and the CPGB.

BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG ECONOMIC UNION, USSR SIGN PROTOCOL

LD251125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] Brussels, 18 September--The signing of a protocol here concluded the Seventh Session of the Mixed Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union, held 17-18 September. The protocol reflects the results of trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union, held 17-18 September. The protocol reflects the results of trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union and outlines prospects for its further expansion.

The session participants warmly welcomed the greetings message sent them by A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, noting the urgency of the issues discussed at the session.

U.S. BUILDUP IN SINAI NOTED AFTER UNEF MANDATE EXPIRATION

LD261355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Glukhov "commentator's column": "Fruits of Conspiracy"]

[Text] The Pentagon will significantly expand its operations in the Sinai Peninsula using the Air Force, spy satellites and ground communications stations; Israel and Egypt will create their own local police forces to monitor the implementation of the separate deal--these are the results of the U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli talks which ended some days ago in Washington.

It may be recalled that the mandate of the UN Emergency Forces in the Near East stationed in the Sinai expired in July of this year and was not renewed. Thus, the participants in the Camp David agreement have been unable to conceal the implementation of the separate deal behind the UN flag. The sides have decided to act without this camouflage.

Many foreign commentators are noting that it is now a question of knocking together a new military alliance, regrouping proimperialist forces in the Near East following the events in Iran and the collapse of CENTO, and intensifying the U.S. presence in this region. The decisions made in Washington have been coordinated with the plan to establish a Pentagon quick reaction corps. It is precisely for this reason that the Sinai bridgehead for a system of air and ground support is also being prepared.

Closely linked with these global imperialist plans in the rearmament of the Israeli military as a strike force in the Near East. For example, at the talks in Washington, Israel demanded a doubling of the annual quota of U.S. aid and favorable loans for the construction of new air force bases in the Negev Desert. Israeli Minister of Defense Weizman has posed the question of joint production of the F-18 aircraft in addition to the U.S. F-15 and F-16 aircraft that are being received.

Clearly encouraged by the results of the Washington talks, Tel Aviv has perpetrated a new act of military banditry in Lebanon. Those very same instruments of death which the Pentagon is putting into the hands of the Israeli military were used in this operation. The peaceful inhabitants of a neighboring Arab country and Palestinian refugee camps were again subjected to mass shellings. The increase in Tel Aviv's agressiveness is a direct result of the policies of capitulation and separate deals. Peace, Camp David-style, for the peoples of the Near East has become U.S. interference, the arms race, and the exacerbation of tension in an already explosive region.

TWO ISRAELI, FOUR SYRIAN PLANES REPORTED LOST IN DOGFIGHT

LD251348 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, September 25, TASS--The SANA agency circulated today a statement by an official military spokesman about the dogfight between Syrian and Israeli planes. The announcement says that on September 24 a group of Israeli planes violated the air space of Lebanon and that Syrian fighter planes engaged them in the area of ad-Damur. Two Israeli planes were downed during the encounter and Syria lost four planes, the official military spokesman reported.

GROMYKO, VANCE UN STATEMENTS ON MIDDLE EAST COMPARED

LD261524 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] During the general debates at the 34th Session of the United Nations General Assembly two contradictory lines have appeared. One seeks a just and comprehensive settlement and the establishment of a guaranteed peace in the Middle East. The second line, on the other hand, concentrates effort on a large scale on causing a fresh explosion in the Middle East.

The speech by A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet foreign minister, created a suitable climate for the struggle for realization of the first line. The significance of the Soviet attitude toward the Middle East issue is very well known. Gromyko explained the Soviet attitude and once again he forcibly put the following question: Will the effects of aggression on the Arab countries and peoples be eliminated or will the invaders be rewarded for their usurpation of others' territory? The head of the Soviet delegation added: It is time for all the states represented at the United Nations to become aware of the acuteness of the tragedy of the Palestinian Arab people. What is the value of statements about protecting humanity and people's rights, whether refugees or not, when the rights of an entire people who have been kicked out of their land and who are deprived of any means of maintaining themselves as an entity are being blatantly violated before the eyes of the whole world?

The second line regarding the Middle East settlement was reflected in the speech made by Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state, who in fact eluded the issue of Israels' withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. He admitted, though in word only, that a basic settlement should take into consideration the interest of the Palestinian people. The head of the U.S. delegation tried to justify the Israeli-Egyptian separate deals which ignore this issue and [word indistinct] Israel's refusal to meet the just demands of the Palestinians, including their right to establish an independent state. In short, Vance defended the line which the Palestinians and the whole of the Arab world strongly reject, with the exception of the capitulating Egyptian regime.

Thus the United Nations General Assembly has had yet another chance to evaluate the principled difference in the attitude of the Soviet Union and that of the United States toward the current situation in the Middle East, which, as A. Gromyko put it, remains one of the hotbeds in the world which can be a serious threat to peace.

There is every reason to believe that the United Nations General Assembly will pronounce itself decisively in defense of the usurped rights of the Arab peoples and will condemn those who bear the responsibility for not settling the dangerous dispute in the Middle East.

The Soviet Union, as A. Gromyko stressed, stands firmly on the side of the Arab peoples who reject with determination all deals which are at the expense of their legitimate interests.

END OF IRANIAN NAVAL MANEUVERS IN PERSIAN GULF NOTED

LD261228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Major naval maneuvers by the Iranian Navy have ended in the Persian Gulf. Tasks connected with safeguarding the security of coastal oil sites and the protection of the sea routes by which oil is transported were practised at the maneuvers. These were the first exercised of the Iranian Armed Forces since the overthrow of the monarchist regime in February 1979.

IRAN TO DEVELOP ECONOMIC TIES WITH USSR

LD261215 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, September 26, TASS--Ebrahim Yazdi, Iranian minister of foreign affairs, stated here before departure by air for New York to attend the session of the U.N. General Assembly that the Iranian revolution put an end to U.S. dominance in the country, dominance which reached its height in the period of the existence of the Pahlavi Dynasty. As the PARS news agency reported, the minister declared for further development of Iran's relations with the Soviet Union. We can further develop our economic contacts with the USSR, which would meet the mutual interests of the two countries, Yazdi said.

KHOMEYNI SAYS ISLAMIC REPUBLIC'S OPPONENTS WILL BE 'DESTROYED'

LD260921 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report: "Khomeyni's Statement"]

[Text] Tehran--Iran's religious leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni, has stated that Iranian state power is based on Islam and no secular ideology and that those who oppose this will be destroyed. The newspaper KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL reports that in addressing Iranian Air Force servicemen in Esfahan he said: Our government is Islamic and we must support the religious leadership whose status is enshrined in the new constitution. Anyone who opposes the new Iranian constitution and the Islamic Republic will be destroyed.

IRAN EXPELS WALL STREET JOURNAL CORRESPONDENT

LD262118 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, September 26, TASS--The Iranian Government has expelled from the country a correspondent of the American newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL on charges of bias in covering events in Iran.

This is the 20th foreign journalist to be expelled from Iran since July this year.

'UNSTABLE SITUATION' CAUSING EXODUS OF IRANIAN EDUCATED

LD261401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[A. Filippov dispatch: "'Brain Drain'"]

[Text] Tehran--The Tehran TIMES recently raised the subject of the enforced departure from Iran of highly qualified Iranians. An abnormal situation has taken shape, the newspaper writes, whereby people with higher education diplomas--engineers, doctors and other specialists--are leaving their homeland, rushing to the United States and other countries in search for a better life. Since the overthrow of the monarchy over 8,000 people have left for Australia alone. This is a calamity for the country which acutely needs national cadres for the most diverse industrial sectors.

The main reason for this situation is people's lack of confidence in the future in connection with the unstable political situation which has formed in Iran. If we want progress, the newspaper notes, this emigration process must be halted.

NEW CENTRAL AFRICAN PRESIDENT 'REACTIONARY,' 'PUPPET'

LD251954 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Reports continue to come in from the Central African Republic, throwing light on the nature of the coup which took place recently. Thus AP reports from Bangui, the capital of the country, that the joy which seized the population at the overthrow of the bloody dictator Bokassa is rapidly evaporating. In social and political circles in the capital, the agency says, disillusion is already being expressed at the fact that David Dacko, the new president of the CAR, has decided to leave most of the ministers of the former government in their posts. This is seen as an indication that the new authority will not be significantly different from the old.

AP also reports a statement by Dacko which makes it clear that he is ready to establish diplomatic relations with the racist Republic of South Africa. By this statement, the new ruler of the CAR has totally exposed himself as an extreme reactionary. After all, it is common knowledge that not a single independent African state, with the exception of conservative, pro-Western Malawi, recognizes the racialist reich in the south of Africa. Furthermore, the peoples and governments of the African countries consider the cause of the struggle for the liquidation of the last strongholds of racialism in the continent to be their sacred duty. But Dacko, demonstrating his fellow-feeling with the oppressors of the African population of the Republic of South Africa, is making a challenge to all independent Africa. This fact alone speaks eloquently of the sort of foreign policy which the present president of the CAR intends to pursue.

If one takes account of the direct complicity of France in the recent coup in this African country, and the fact that Dacko immediately called on French troops for assistance, it becomes clear that in trying to keep the CAR in the sphere of imperialist influence, a change of decor has taken place there. One puppet, who had become too odious, was removed, and another was substituted.

NEW ANGOLAN LEADER CITED ON LOYALTY TO SOCIALISM

LD261417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Loyal to the Socialist Option"]

[Text] Luanda, 22 September--The People's Republic of Angola remains loyal to its socialist option and to the domestic and foreign policy of the late President Agostinho Neto. Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-LP] and president of Angola, stated this here in the course of his first speech as the new Angolan head of state.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos stressed the firm and immutable determination of the MPLA-PT, the Angolan Government and the entire Angolan people to see through to its victorious conclusion the great cause begun by President Neto--building a socialist society in Angola based in the principles of Marxism-Leninism. He noted the urgent need to strengthen the party organizationally ideologically and increase its membership from among the best representatives of the working class and toiling peasantry.

The executive organs of the party central apparatus, the Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat, the Angolan head of state said, face urgent tasks in safeguarding the security and stability of our borders, improving the country's economic and financial position, increasing labor productivity, boosting production and raising living standards.

Their resolution, Jose Eduardo dos Santos stressed, requires the further consolidation of national unity and the defense of the gains of the revolution and the country's territorial integrity.

Speaking about international problems, the new leader of the MPLA-LP and Angolan state assured those present that Angola will fulfill all previously concluded agreements and treaties unless they are abrogated in the requisite manner. We, he said, will maintain and expand diplomatic relations with all countries on the basis of mutual respect for the principles of sovereignty and national independence, renunciation of aggression and peaceful coexistence and noninterference in each other's internal affairs in the interests of maintaining and establishing equal and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The MPLA-LP and our state, Jose Eduardo dos Santos stated, will continue to support peoples waging a just struggle for their national liberation. We, he stressed, will render moral and material support to all peoples struggling against colonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid and promote the establishment of peace and stability in southern Africa.

PRAVDA CITES MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL ON MARXISM-LENINISM

LD270825 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "A Reliable Basis"]

[Text] Maputo, 19 September--Marxism-Leninism is a reliable basis for building a new Mozambique, Samora Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front [FRELIMO] Party and president of Mozambique, stated.

In an interview for the journal AFRICA, published in London, he noted that the past 2 years have been marked by the strengthening of the FRELIMO Party and of its leading role in the state and society.

S. Machel said that the ideas of scientific socialism are the main instrument of socio-economic transformations in the republic. Marxism-Leninism, he noted, is not something artificially brought into our country from outside.

ETHIOPIA'S FELEKE QUOTED ON TIES WITH USSR

LD202335 Moscow TASS in English 2153 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 20, TASS--Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia in the political, economic, scientific and cultural fields is firmly based and successfully develops to the benefit of the two peoples. A statement to this effect was made by Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle Giorgis when he received a delegation from the USSR Academy of Sciences headed by the director of Africa Institute, Anatoliy Gromyko.

He underlined the important contribution made to the consolidation of friendly relations between the two states by the visit to the Soviet Union of Mengistu Haile Mariam, the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, in November 1978, and the recently ended official friendly visit to Ethiopia by Politburo member of the CPSU CC, USSR Premier Aleksey Kosygin.

BREZHNEV, BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD200430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo, president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, in which he expressed to the friendly Brazilian people his genuine congratulations and best wishes for their happiness, prosperity and progress on the occasion of Brazil's national holiday, the 157th anniversary of its declaration of independence. In a reply telegram the president of the Federative Republic of Brazil expressed his profound gratitude for the congratulations and for his part sent to the Soviet people his genuine wishes for a happy future.

U.S., EL SALVADOR SLANDERING NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT

LD270004 Moscow TASS in English 2346 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Washington, September 26, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: U.S. reaction and the antipopular Latin American dictatorships backed by it mounted a campaign of malicious slanders against the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua trying to discredit the new power in revenge for the overthrow of tyrant Somoza. Acting in close cooperation with Senator Richard Stone, one of the "best" friends of Latin American dictatorial regimes, in Washington the Embassy of El Salvador issued here the "document" slandering the popular government of Nicaragua. The forged document claims that the Nicaraguan revolutionaries, who scored a victory over Somoza, are allegedly directing "armed guerrilla actions" against El Salvador and a number of other Central American countries. The evidence concocted by the El Salvador clique was immediately echoed on the Capitol Hill by reactionary legislators who demanded the isolation and blockade of Nicaragua. But the anti-Nicaraguan "canard" let out by the dictators clinging tenaciously to power and their backers in Washington was short-lived. Daniel Ortega, one of the leaders of the new Government of Nicaragua, who was recently on a visit in the USA, officially refuted the forged accusations and described them as "absurd." He and other members of the delegation representing the Nicaraguan people stressed that this invention is spread by those who do not wish to put up with the collapse of the Somoza dynasty, which for 45 years served as a stronghold of diehard reaction in Latin America.

CUBAN 'SPECIALISTS' WORKING IN 28 FOREIGN COUNTRIES

LD241550 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 24, TASS--Socialist Cuba is giving extensive and diverse assistance to many developing countries in the strengthening of their economy, in developing their public health and public education systems. Speaking at the recent 6th conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries in Havana, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, President of the Council of State and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic Fidel Castro said that Cuban specialists were working in 28 member-countries of the non-aligned movement. Vietnam and Angola, Jamaica and Mozambique, Peru and Libya--these are only some of the countries in which five thousand Cuban builders-internationalists are working. Owing to their selfless work more than a thousand families received housing last year in Angola alone. This year they undertook to complete another 3,200 apartments.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINIAN CP MEETING

LD261704 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A meeting was held today at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, of the republic's best propagandists. The leader of the theoretical seminar, Vasilyev, manager of the rolling mill at the Dneprovskiy metallurgical works, shared the experience of the 30-year-old propaganda activity and recounted the collective's traditions. Metallurgists are proud that it was at Dzerzhinsk that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev received his first working Bolshevik tempering. The recent meeting with Comrade Brezhnev has given propagandists rich new material for educational work with people. Participants in the meeting discussed the tasks awaiting resolution in the new teaching year, in accordance with the decision by the CPSU Central Committee on further improvement of ideological political-educational work and with Comrade Brezhnev's recommendations.

The meeting was addressed by Scherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

BREZHNEV ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FROM DNEPRODZERZHINSK

LD261323 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 September 1979 front-pages a TASS-attributed report headlined "Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Visit to Dneprodzerzhinsk" which reports that "Comrade L.I. Brezhnev arrived in Moscow the same day.

ARTICLE REFUTES LETTERS FROM 'INDIGNANT' READERS ON RELIGION

LD251103 [Editorial Report LD] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 12 September 1979 carries on page 3 a 1,800-word article entitled "Who Needs 'Holy' Letters" by A. Maslov which discusses letters received by the newspaper's editorial office from readers on the subject of religion. The article begins by describing letters from indignant readers who have discovered 'holy' chain letters in their mail. These letters were to be copied out nine times and circulated in order to insure that the writer would obtain "great happiness and health from God."

The article goes on to describe letters of another kind, containing "complaints' from believers at the 'arbitrariness' of local authorities" in combating religion and believers. It cites letters from two people who, it says, could be assumed to be members of the so-called Pentecostalist-Sabbatarian sect. The authorities were breaking the Constitution by not allowing them freedom of belief in forcing their children to go to school on Saturday--the religious day for that sect.

Maslov retorts that it is the "believers" who broke the Constitution by not allowing the children to go to school.

However, the article says, in both the cases the authors are backed by people "much more experienced and spiteful who are not pleased by the system in our country." The article goes on to describe the trial in 1978 of an evangelical Baptist group which illegally set up a school where children were "forced" to study religion. The article describes Paris LE MONDE's coverage of the trial, which reportedly claimed that people had been condemned for their beliefs. However, the article concludes, LE MONDE "remained silent about the children's souls."

GRISHIN ATTENDS MEETING ON PROPAGANDA IN MOSCOW

LD260422 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] How to insure a high scientific level of propaganda and agitation and how to make it more business-like and specific was the topic of a meeting of the ideological aktiv of Moscow. Taking part in the meeting was Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom.

KAZAKH OFFICIAL GRANTED SABBATICAL; REPLACEMENT NAMED

LD251351 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[KAZTAG "Diary" report]

[Text] The Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers has appointed Comrade Polat Bizhanovich Kynatov Kazakh SSR first deputy minister of the construction materials industry and relieved Comrade K.K. Bekishev of this post in connection with his departure on study leave.

BRIEFS

COMPLYING WITH BREZHNEV's ADVICE--On 25 September an obkom plenum in Dnepropetrovsk discussed the work to be performed by party organizations, soviet and economic organs in the oblast to accomplish the tasks set by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, during his visit to Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast. Plans were outlined to carry out a large-scale organizational and mass political work in all labor collectives, ideological establishments and educational institutions in the oblast to explain and implement Comrade Brezhnev's advice and recommendations. The plenum also examined the work performed by the oblast party organization to further improve the training and education of young workers and peasants in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress requirements. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0810 GMT 26 Sep 79 AU]

TANJUG CITES CHERNENKO'S CRITICISM OF 'CONSUMERISM'

LD251328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1005 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stresses in "VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS" that party and other organs are paying great attention to "the overcoming of consumer tendencies" and other negative manifestations such as greed, an unscrupulous attitude toward work and social property, and a petty bourgeois desire to enjoy the benefits given by society without giving anything in return." In a very extensive article published prominently in the magazine published by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPSU Central Committee, this leading Soviet party official advocates a broader affirmation "of the Leninist style of work and communist education of Soviet workers."

In its educational activity the party, stresses Chernenko, proceeds from the fact that in conditions of socialism there are people who have not freed themselves of the vestiges of the past in their consciousness and conduct. Parallel with this, bourgeois ideologists are trying to inspire the rebirth of petty ownership and an individualistic psychology and encourage parasitism and idleness, stressed Chernenko, adding that these remnants of the past do not disappear of their own free will.

TALLINN GORKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES CITY'S ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD241137 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 21 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[ETA report: "Quantity and Quality"]

[Summary] The Tallinn Gorkom third plenum was held on 30 August to discuss the city party organization's tasks on "Increasing the Rate of Production Growth and Improving Labor Productivity and on the Successful Fulfillment of State Plan Targets and Socialist Pledges for 1979 and the 10th 5-Year Plan."

The plenum was opened by Gorkom First Secretary N. Yuganson and the report was delivered by Second Secretary N. Ganyishov.

The Tallinn working people are developing broader and broader socialist competition to improve production efficiency and work quality. Much has been achieved but there is still much to do. The city's industrial output and labor productivity growth rate for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan were lower than planned. A number of union enterprises are not fulfilling consumer goods production targets. "Instead of seeking out reserves for increasing consumer goods output," the leaders of these enterprises "try to get the ministries to approve reduced plans." Assimilation of capital investments has increased in comparison with the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

The plenum focused attention on "Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's direction on the need to unconditionally fulfill targets in terms of qualitative as well as quantitative indicators."

The plenum adopted a resolution.

V. Kyao, secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, participated in the plenum.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA: GRAIN CROPS HARVESTED ON 110 MILLION HECTARES

LD262350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reported today on the progress of harvest work. Commenting at our request on these data, Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy head of the main administration for land cultivation of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, noted that good weather in eastern areas of the country has made it possible to raise the work output of machine operators and to reduce the delay between what has been reaped and what has been threshed. Grain crops have now been harvested on 110 million hectares. On fields in Krasnoyarskiy Kray, Kokchetavskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts and also in Altay, however, large quantities of grain are still lying in windrows.

The concluding stage of winter sowing has begun. This has been carried out on 30 million hectares, which is 82 percent of the plan. In Belorussia, Estonia and the central oblasts of Russia the winter sowing plan has been fulfilled and has been almost fulfilled in the Ukraine, Lithuania and Latvia.

Report on Grain Harvest

LD262352 Moscow Domestic Service 1800 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reported today that by the beginning of the week grain and pulse crops had been reaped on 88 percent of the area assigned to them. This was 110 million hectares. Nine-tenths of the grain reaped had been threshed. The main struggle for grain in the 4th year of the 5-year plan is now being waged in Altay, Siberia, the Far East and the virgin lands oblasts of Kazakhstan.

Potatoes have been lifted on an area of 2 million hectares. In Central Asia more and more areas are embarking on machine picking of cotton. In Uzbekistan alone over 500,000 tons of raw cotton have already reached procurement points.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 26 SEPTEMBER

LD27020 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 26 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

In Kazakhstan, reaping is nearly completed. Grain crops have been threshed on nearly 20 million hectares. (1030 GMT)

In Kokchetavskaya Oblast farms are delivering their second million tons of grain. Although the grain arrives at the elevators very damp because of the poor weather, practically all is dried on the same day, processed and shipped for storage. (0200 GMT)

In Pavlodarskaya Oblast 9 of the 12 rayons are already making above-plan deliveries of grain. More than 50 million poods of grain have arrived at the elevators, mainly wheat of the strong and hard varieties. (0530 GMT)

Altayskiy Kray machine operators are carrying out autumn plowing. They have already prepared 2 million hectares of overwinter fallows for next year's crop. (0600 GMT)

In Ulyanovskaya Oblast 1 million hectares of winter fallow land has been plowed, some four-fifths of the total. Winter crops have been sown in good time. (0800 GMT)

In Permskaya Oblast grain harvesters have begun work on the second million hectares. Two rayons already have completed grain harvesting. (0900 GMT)

Kuban farmers have delivered 3 million tons of grain and now are bringing corn and rice to the elevators. (1400 GMT)

HARVESTING PROGRESS SUMMED UP THROUGH MID-SEPTEMBER

LD261403 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 20 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[N. Osychkin agricultural review: "Bringing in the Whole Harvest"]

[Text] The last 10 days of September are upon us. More and more often we get a taste of bad fall weather, but there is still a lot of work to do in the fields. Harvest work and grain deliveries continue, the harvesting of late crops has begun and farms are stocking up the feed for the animals and laying the foundation for the next harvest. The farmers are determined to bring in the entire harvest of agricultural crops and to provide the country with more grain and other products.

According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, 105 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut by 17 September on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in interfarm enterprises. This is 84 percent of the sowings. Some 93.5 million hectares have been threshed--89 percent of the cut area. Last week 8.4 million hectares of grain were threshed, which is somewhat less than in the previous week. Nevertheless there is somewhat less than in the previous week. There is still a considerable quantity of wheat, barley, oats and hulled crops lying in swathes. Therefore farm leaders, specialists and workers at agricultural and procurement organs must mobilize all forces and make every effort to complete harvest work as soon as possible and fulfill plans and targets for the sale of grain to the state.

An example is being set by the grain growers of Orenburgskaya Oblast. They have cut the entire area--more than 4.5 million hectares--and are completing threshing work on the last few thousand. At the same time, active seed preparation is going on at threshing floors and seed is being shipped to elevators. Over 3 million tons of grain have already been delivered to the state toward the high pledges. The first people in the Orenburgskaya Oblast virgin lands to keep their promise were the farmers of Adamovskiy Rayon. They have delivered 215,000 tons of grain and plan to deliver at least another 50,000. Akbulakskiy, Sol-Iletskiy, Orenburgskiy and Sorochinskiy rayons have also fulfilled their socialist pledges and are continuing grain procurements.

In Chelyabinskaya Oblast, where cutting is almost finished, the machine operators have made full use of every fine hour. Double threshing of swathes is being carried out on the "Rymnikskiy" Sovkhoz and other farms. This prevents losses. Many collectives in Altaskiy Kray and Omskaya and Kremerovskaya oblasts are working indefatigably in the fall fields.

In the RSFSR as a whole 61.9 million hectares of grain and pulse crops have been cut, which is 81 percent of the area. The swathes have been threshed on 56 million hectares. One-fourth of the grain still remains to be harvested in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Farms in Pskovskaya and Smolenskaya oblasts are particularly behind. Siberian kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Tyumenskaya and Chitinskaya oblasts have not yet cut one-half of the area; threshing is slow there too. Introducing the experience of leading harvesting and transport complexes, farm leaders and agricultural organs must adopt additional measures to insure the more efficient utilization of equipment, increased daily output from combines, reapers and trucks and faster shipment of grain from threshing floor to elevator and reception center.

Over 22 million hectares have been cut in Kazakhstan. This is 91 percent of the sown area. More than 16.8 million hectares of swatches have been threshed. The machine operators have overcome difficulties and are maintaining a steady rhythm, striving to make full use of equipment. There has been a good increase in harvested areas recently in Kustanayskaya and Turgayskaya oblasts. In Kokchetavskaya Oblast the link led by Hero of Socialist Labor A. Pochtarev from the Menzhinskiy Sovkhoz has achieved a big success. With three Niva combines it threshed 1,820 quintals of grain in a day. From the very beginning of the harvest period the output of this collective has been high. Many machine operators in Tselinogradskaya Oblast are overfulfilling norms. This has enabled farms to finish laying the grain in swathes and to accelerate threshing and shipment of the grain to the elevator. All threshing floors on sovkhozes and kolkhozes and also motor transport have been switched to around-the-clock work in schedules. The mass use of truck trains has made it possible to raise the daily sale of grain to the state to 80,000 tons.

The Kazakhstan grain growers have every opportunity to successfully complete harvest work on all areas and to fulfill and overfulfill pledges for selling grain to the state.

The rice harvest is in full swing. Some 168,000 hectares of this valuable hulled crop have been cut. This is 28 percent of the sown area. In the Kuban 46 percent of the area, in Rostovskaya Oblast 42 percent, and in Astrakhanskaya Oblast 22 percent have been cut. The harvest campaign is developing in southern parts of the Ukraine and Kazakhstan and in Primorskiy Kray. Having grown a big harvest, the rice field workers are called to harvest it quickly and without losses. Many farms are harvesting in accordance with Ipatovskiy techniques; the swathes are threshed twice in order to harvest all the grain.

Work on fields of other hulled crops must be accelerated. Some 1 million hectares of buckwheat and 1.7 million hectares of millet have been harvested. The threshing of swathes is slow in a number of places.

Machine operators are making haste to bring in the row crops. Some four-fifths of the corn has been harvested. Some 554,000 hectares of ripe ears have been harvested for grain--16 percent of the allotted area. Farmers in Uzbekistan are harvesting 75 quintals, and farmers in Kazakhstan 42 quintals of grain per hectare. Everywhere as many ears of corn as possible must be set aside for grain purposes, and plans for seed procurement must be fulfilled. Some 651,000 hectares of sunflowers have been harvested--14 percent of the crops. In Krasnodarskiy Kray 73 percent of the sown area has been threshed compared with only 4 percent in Rostovskaya Oblast. The delay in harvesting oilseeds could lead to a decline in quality.

Beet growers are making an effort to speed up harvest work and improve the quality of the roots and to get the maximum amount of sugar per hectare using the Yampolskiy method. So far 659,000 hectares of beets have been lifted--18 percent of the crop. Workers on vegetable plantations must also work faster. Some 1.3 million hectares of potatoes have been lifted or 41 percent of the plantings and 505,000 hectares of vegetables have been harvested, or 40 percent.

The cotton harvest front widens daily. The first 200,000 hectares of cotton have been harvested in Uzbekistan. Plants are being defoliated over massive areas with the help of agricultural aircraft and ground facilities. The Azerbaijan farmers are stepping up the pace in their struggle for 600,000 tons of "white gold." In the RSFSR, Lithuania and Latvia there is still a large area of flax to be pulled. In all 75 percent has been pulled.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are laying the foundation for the next harvest. Some 31 million hectares of winter crops have been sown--75 percent of the plan. Fall plowing has been carried out on 38.5 million hectares, which is 33 percent of the plan. Prompt and high-quality work will contribute to increased production of grain and other products in the last year of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

IZVESTIYA CALLS FOR GREATER URGENCY IN CROP HARVESTING

LD261215 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "The Fall Hurries the Farmer On"]

[Excerpts] As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, by Monday 17 September grain and pulse crops had been cut on 105.2 million hectares in the country--84 percent of the area allotted to them. Some 89 percent of the area cut has been threshed. Corn for grain has been harvested on 554,000 hectares--16 percent; sunflowers on 651,000 hectares--14 percent; and sugar beets on 659,000 hectares--18 percent. Potatoes have been lifted on 1.3 million hectares--41 percent.

Winter grain crops have been sown on 27.2 million hectares--75 percent of target. Some 38.5 million hectares of fall plowing has been carried out--33 percent.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kazakhstan have already cut grain and pulse crops (not including corn) over an area of 22.5 million hectares--91 percent of the sown area. Grain crops have been threshed on 16.8 million hectares--two-thirds of the harvesting area. The increase in the area harvested in the past week exceeded 3 million hectares.

As before, machine operators in Kustanayskaya Oblast are ahead with the rate of threshing. During the week they harvested crops from 692,000 hectares, making a total of 3.2 million hectares since the start of the harvest, or three-fourths of the entire area of grain fields. The Turgayskaya Oblast grain growers have threshed about 300,000 hectares in the past week. They have gathered in the harvest from more than two-thirds of their grain area.

In recent days the rate of harvesting has been stepped up on farms in Kokchetavskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts, but the situation in a number of regions there remains complex and many farms have only gathered in the harvest from one-fourth of the sown area.

In the past week farms in Chimkentskaya Oblast have begun to harvest rice. In the republic as a whole this crop has already been harvested from an area of 26,300 hectares--about one-fourth of the sown area. The republic's millet fields occupied more than 830,000 hectares, and more than half of the area has been harvested. Farms in all oblasts are harvesting potatoes, vegetables and melons. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Dzhumbulskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya oblasts have embarked on the sugar beet harvest.

Reports are coming in on the fulfillment of the year's plans and socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state. Many farms in Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Karagandinskaya and Pavlodarskaya oblasts are selling grain above plan.

In the RSFSR in the past week grain has been cut on 4.2 million hectares--less than in the previous week. Of course, the rain is a hindrance. But even in these conditions the Altay farmers cut grain crops on 700,000 hectares and the machine operators of Novosibirskaya and Omskaya oblasts cut grain on more than 470,000 hectares. But Krasnoyarskiy Kray farms are "marking time." [paragraph continues]

The harvest began there long ago, but as yet only 62 percent of grain crops have been cut and 83 percent of the area cut has been threshed. In the last 7 days farms in the kray cut grain crops on only 290,000 hectares.

There is a complex situation in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Nearly one-fifth of the grain crops are not yet reaped. This is partly explained by the fact that in a number of places the July rain caused late green shoots [(podgon)] to grow, and the farms are now waiting for them to ripen. The bad weather is also a hindrance, but it will not get any better, and speed is essential, particularly since there is a great deal of other work to do in the fields. As yet 40 percent of potatoes, 36 percent of vegetables, 11 percent of sunflowers and 21 percent of sugar beets have been harvested in the RSFSR. Although the rate of harvesting these crops increased in the past week, fall is still persistently hurrying the farmer, who must work even more quickly.

All the cotton growing republics except Kazakhstan and Kirgizia have embarked on the harvest. The first few hundred thousand tons of raw cotton have arrived at state reception centers. The vegetable harvest continues. Unfortunately its pace cannot be called rapid. A great deal of produce is spoiling in the fields and during transportation. There is a gratifying yield of corn for grain in a number of oblasts of the Ukraine and in Moldavia. Belorussian kilkhozes and sovkhozes are stepping up the rate of potato harvesting.

The fall hurries the farmer. Despite the difficulties it is essential--as the virgin-land workers of Kazakhstan are doing--to step up the pace of all work, strive for high quality performance and wage a tireless struggle to achieve high end results.

PRAVDA REPORTS PROGRESS IN FODDER PROCUREMENT

LD261217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Winter Fodder"]

[Text] The country's farms are continuing to replenish stocks of livestock fodder.

According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration more than 75 million hectares of sown and natural grasses, including 61.5 million hectares for hay and cured hay, had been cut as of 17 September.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have laid in 50.6 million tons of hay--75 percent of the plan. More than 53 million tons of cured hay--86 percent of the plan--have been laid in.

Some 5.7 million tons of grass meal and other artificially dehydrated green fodders, including green chop, have been laid in.

Silage is being laid in at an increasing pace. More than 100 million tons have already been produced.

KUSTANAYSKAYA OBLAST GRAIN HARVEST PASSES MILLION-TON MARK

LD261057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "News from the Fields"]

[Text] Farms in Kustanayskaya Oblast have become one of the country's suppliers of strong wheats. As of yesterday 1 million tons of grain with high gluten and protein content had been delivered to the elevators from the oblast's sovkhozes and kolkhozes. This year 80 percent of the grain meets world standards. In this, the virgin lands' jubilee year, the oblast's farms are planning to ship more than 2 million tons of top-category grain to the state granaries.

SWEDISH INSTITUTE RECORDS SOVIET UNDERGROUND EXPLOSION

WA241052 London REUTER in English 0943 GMT 24 Sep 79 WA

[Text] Uppsala, Sweden, Sept 24, REUTER--The Seismological Institute in Uppsala has recorded an underground nuclear explosion at the Soviet island of Novaya Zemlya in the Arctic Ocean, a spokesman said today.

The explosion, which the spokesman described as an annual test, occurred shortly before midnight EDT and registered 5.8 on the Richter scale.

SCIENTIST DISCUSSES SOLAR OBSERVATION MISSION OF VERTICAL-8

LD261444 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Petr Pelikhov interviews Sergey Leonidovich Mandelshtam, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, director of the Spectroscopy Institute, and one of the leaders of the Vertical-7 experiment--time and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Why do you rely on these particular rockets for this series of experiments?

[Answer] We get data from the module parachuted down of a type which would be very difficult to transmit from a satellite by telemetry. The interest for us is that we get our results straight from space here on the ground. The second reason is that the rocket can carry greater weights than the satellites we launched for the Intercosmos solar study. Thus we can pack in much heavier equipment of great size and with greater parameters. Of course the rocket only brings down one-off results while the satellite can register on a long term basis and we assign experiments to rockets or satellites as appropriate. A further point is that rockets can be launched at the time they are needed.

The Vertical-8 rocket has a special part in the program in that it carries instruments supplied by Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, all of them designed for solar observation. Study of the sun was one of the most important features in the Intercosmos series also.

[Question] Tell us, please, what is the proportion of contributions of the countries taking part in the experiment?

[Answer] That is a difficult question, because in the first stages of cooperation, each country made its own instruments, and they were all different; but now things have gone much further, and a large number of instruments are produced jointly. For instance, there is a spectrometer in use this time. Different components of it were made in different countries. For instance, crystals used in obtaining the spectrum were provided by the Soviet Union, the (?mechanical) and receiver photon-counter were provided by Czechoslovakia, so it is very hard to divide it up. Furthermore, the processing of the results is now done jointly, too. This is not just a matter of instruments. For a period beginning before the flight of the rocket and extending some time after, the observatories of all our countries--Bulgaria and Hungary in particular, who did not actually supply instruments used on board this rocket--have been taking part in this experiment.

[Question] Is this Vertical just fitted with routine instruments, or is there any unique equipment from which you expect information new in principle?

[Answer] There is unique equipment. For the first time we shall obtain a television image of the sun--that is in the shortwave band, which we have never done before.

[Question] During the flight?

[Answer] During the flight we shall obtain such an image, which we have never tried before, and of course we want to see what awaits us, how it turns out.

[Question] I suppose all the magnetic tapes and so on will be evaluated here?

[Answer] Of course, and sad to say, this has been a weak point with us; we sometimes spend a year or two analyzing the results obtained. But we cannot carry on this way on this occasion, because it is the active year of the sun. We must deal with all this information as the situation demands, and we hope to succeed in dealing with it in 5 to 7 months. [words indistinct]

COSMOS-1129 TO TEST BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF SPACE CONDITIONS

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[Text] Moscow, September 26, TASS--TASS correspondent Rena Kuznetsova writes:

A Soviet biological satellite, Cosmos-1129, is in orbit. A whole series of scientific experiments is to be carried out during its flight. Joint experiments aboard it were prepared by specialists of a number of socialist countries, members of the Intercosmos programme, as well as the USA and France.

Joint experiments in space biology were started with the Soviet satellites Cosmos-782 and Cosmos-936. The new experiments in orbit will mark the continuation of an extensive international research programme in space biology and medicine.

It is planned for the first time to study in flight the embryonic development of mammals and birds in the conditions of weightlessness. A study of the condition of living organisms, including rats and vegetable tissue cultures, will be continued in the conditions of a space flight. Experiments in radiation medicine will also be carried out aboard the satellite. They will help obtain scientific information needed for the further improvement of protection against space radiation.

The Soviet biosatellite carries, specifically, instruments made by scientists and specialists of Czechoslovakia. One of them, electric dynamic katathermometer is intended for a joint Soviet-Czechoslovak "heat exchange" experiment to study the cooling properties of a medium in conditions of weightlessness. Another experiment, Incubator-1, for which apparatus was also made in Czechoslovakia, is to help study the effects of weightlessness on the development of bird embryos.

Thirteen Soviet-American experiments, including experiments in radiation medicine, are to be staged aboard the satellite. Some of the dose meters for these experiments were manufactured in the United States.

All apparatus and instruments were carefully checked before the flight and control experiments, included in the programme, carried out. This enabled specialists to make an overall assessment of scientific apparatus for the satellite as well as the condition of test animals and other biological objects before the flight.